

1990

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AND HOUSING

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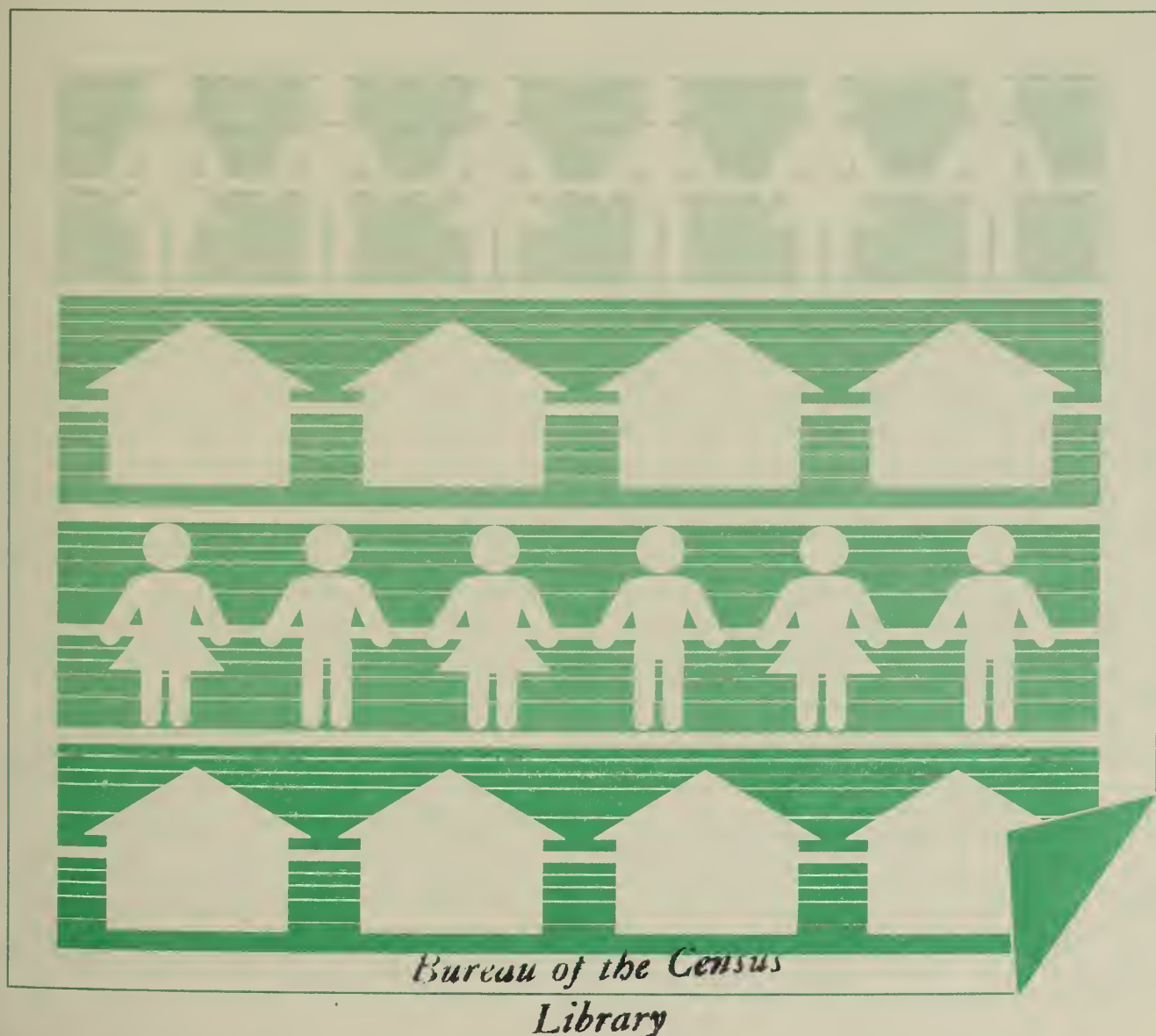
CENSUS '90



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1990 CPH-3-225

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Medford, OR MSA



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1990 CPH-3-225

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
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Numbering Areas
Medford, OR MSA**

Issued July 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
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APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	29
2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8	13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	30
3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	31
4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	10	15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	32
5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	33
6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	39
7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13	18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	46
8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	14	19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	53
9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	20	20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	60
10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	27	21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	61
11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*		

Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	78
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	85
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	63	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	86
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	64	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	65	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	66	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	88
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	67	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	89
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	68	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	90
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	69	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	91
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	70	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	92
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	71	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	93

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	94	45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	95
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	96

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title		Headnote			Column head				
Heading		Spanner			Boxhead				
Stubhead		Stub			Data field				
Sidehead		Page number and State name			Report title				
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990		Data from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Economic Analysis			Data from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Economic Analysis				
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Total		Total			Total				
Total		Total			Total				
Total		Total			Total				
Total		Total			Total				

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under “Age” in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau’s Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in “visible in street locations” are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
41	Rhode Island	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
42	South Carolina			118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
51	Wisconsin	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
53	Puerto Rico	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
54	Not Assigned	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
55	Virgin Islands			127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
		96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	250	Olympia, WA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D		255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA		
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
JACKSON COUNTY, OR	
23 -----	23 (pt.)
25 -----	23 (pt.)
	25
29 -----	29 (pt.)
31 98 -----	29 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
JACKSON COUNTY, OR	
23 -----	23
	25 (pt.)
25 -----	25 (pt.)
29 -----	29
	31.98

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County					
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	7 214.1	7 214.1	16.5	47.3	3.8	4.2	10.8	21.0	11.5	16.0
Square miles -----	2 785.4	2 785.4	6.4	18.3	1.5	1.6	4.2	8.1	4.4	6.2
AGE										
All persons -----	146 389	146 389	16 234	46 951	10 246	3 794	11 695	8 479	4 945	3 956
Under 5 years -----	9 758	9 758	793	3 575	1 081	307	735	426	377	264
5 to 9 years -----	10 520	10 520	1 009	3 405	819	247	907	530	356	267
10 to 14 years -----	10 520	10 520	1 102	3 078	621	221	885	502	389	261
15 to 19 years -----	9 779	9 779	1 486	2 937	674	189	821	477	345	235
20 to 24 years -----	8 503	8 503	1 794	2 980	985	262	550	300	241	188
25 to 34 years -----	20 064	20 064	2 055	7 229	2 082	626	1 558	833	697	559
35 to 44 years -----	23 833	23 833	3 071	7 267	1 402	518	2 123	1 255	841	597
45 to 54 years -----	15 942	15 942	1 545	4 506	712	360	1 380	921	540	421
55 to 64 years -----	13 758	13 758	1 146	3 808	597	310	1 081	937	473	474
65 to 74 years -----	13 844	13 844	1 278	4 365	692	412	993	1 155	440	402
75 to 84 years -----	7 789	7 789	771	2 780	460	273	511	780	191	226
85 years and over -----	2 079	2 079	184	1 021	121	69	151	363	55	62
3 and 4 years -----	4 098	4 098	328	1 516	451	130	337	195	161	102
16 years and over -----	113 655	113 655	13 147	36 318	7 617	2 993	8 989	6 920	3 752	3 118
18 years and over -----	109 684	109 684	12 762	35 102	7 367	2 914	8 606	6 715	3 601	3 006
21 years and over -----	103 908	103 908	11 300	33 364	6 863	2 778	8 227	6 486	3 422	2 881
60 years and over -----	30 889	30 889	2 828	10 211	1 586	926	2 214	2 822	920	924
62 years and over -----	28 208	28 208	2 623	9 458	1 480	856	2 000	2 629	843	824
Median -----	36.7	36.7	34.5	35.4	29.0	35.9	36.8	44.2	35.8	38.8
Female -----	74 908	74 908	8 519	24 666	5 275	1 996	6 093	4 602	2 477	2 019
Under 5 years -----	4 828	4 828	395	1 778	527	162	368	214	190	134
5 to 9 years -----	5 135	5 135	483	1 649	401	116	451	272	162	124
10 to 14 years -----	5 154	5 154	559	1 530	317	114	447	250	190	136
15 to 19 years -----	4 851	4 851	800	1 484	362	101	400	229	168	108
20 to 24 years -----	4 228	4 228	846	1 520	487	141	277	146	115	93
25 to 34 years -----	10 270	10 270	1 075	3 683	1 005	325	828	429	343	290
35 to 44 years -----	12 141	12 141	1 634	3 711	711	220	1 119	667	422	303
45 to 54 years -----	8 006	8 006	798	2 314	363	202	692	482	269	220
55 to 64 years -----	7 057	7 057	628	2 082	350	164	553	520	241	230
65 to 74 years -----	7 293	7 293	716	2 405	385	229	532	634	227	215
75 to 84 years -----	4 496	4 496	460	1 737	272	172	373	481	112	129
85 years and over -----	1 449	1 449	125	773	95	50	116	278	38	37
3 and 4 years -----	1 990	1 990	156	731	217	63	168	94	71	50
16 years and over -----	58 861	58 861	6 990	19 442	3 977	1 591	4 747	3 819	1 905	1 604
18 years and over -----	56 913	56 913	6 779	18 830	3 841	1 551	4 558	3 716	1 835	1 550
21 years and over -----	53 995	53 995	6 013	17 934	3 578	1 475	4 372	3 610	1 744	1 491
60 years and over -----	16 963	16 963	1 631	6 053	937	540	1 253	1 688	501	495
62 years and over -----	15 555	15 555	1 520	5 621	873	502	1 140	1 576	453	446
Median -----	37.3	37.3	35.6	36.8	29.7	36.5	37.3	46.6	36.4	39.5
Male -----	71 481	71 481	7 715	22 285	4 971	1 798	5 602	3 877	2 468	1 937
Median age -----	35.9	35.9	32.8	33.8	28.2	35.2	36.1	42.3	34.9	38.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	146 389	146 389	16 234	46 951	10 246	3 794	11 695	8 479	4 945	3 956
In households -----	142 921	142 921	15 226	46 000	10 045	3 729	11 690	8 147	4 905	3 956
Householder -----	57 238	57 238	6 853	18 867	4 074	1 594	4 521	3 439	1 779	1 586
Family householder -----	40 141	40 141	3 885	12 639	2 516	1 019	3 426	2 453	1 403	1 142
Nonfamily householder -----	17 097	17 097	2 968	6 228	1 558	575	1 095	986	376	444
Living alone -----	13 745	13 745	2 204	5 054	1 206	467	914	837	286	359
Spouse -----	33 049	33 049	2 938	10 053	1 675	790	2 965	2 186	1 219	941
Child -----	40 567	40 567	3 859	12 935	2 979	977	3 466	2 037	1 506	1 085
Other relatives -----	4 584	4 584	294	1 440	435	137	285	195	150	154
Nonrelatives -----	7 483	7 483	1 282	2 705	882	231	453	290	251	190
Institutionalized persons -----	1 800	1 800	87	719	194	5	205	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	1 668	1 668	921	232	7	65	—	127	40	—
Persons per household -----	2.50	2.50	2.22	2.44	2.47	2.34	2.59	2.37	2.76	2.49
Persons per family -----	2.95	2.95	2.83	2.93	3.02	2.87	2.96	2.80	3.05	2.91
Persons 65 years and over -----	23 712	23 712	2 233	8 166	1 273	754	1 655	2 298	686	690
In households -----	22 692	22 692	2 149	7 624	1 272	753	1 655	2 028	685	690
Householder -----	15 015	15 015	1 474	5 106	893	509	1 071	1 301	425	450
Nonfamily householder -----	6 444	6 444	694	2 428	479	247	435	522	152	170
Living alone -----	6 106	6 106	663	2 308	451	233	417	498	145	153
Spouse -----	6 206	6 206	566	1 977	277	190	446	615	190	199
Other relatives -----	925	925	67	292	49	26	72	72	36	24
Nonrelatives -----	546	546	42	249	53	28	66	40	34	17
Institutionalized persons -----	875	875	82	450	1	—	—	180	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	145	145	2	92	—	1	—	90	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	40 141	40 141	3 885	12 639	2 516	1 019	3 426	2 453	1 403	1 142
With own children under 18 years -----	18 026	18 026	1 920	5 925	1 399	431	1 574	882	653	450
Number of own children under 18 years -----	33 511	33 511	3 278	10 830	2 562	780	2 883	1 652	1 222	862
Married-couple families -----	33 049	33 049	2 938	10 053	1 675	790	2 965	2 186	1 219	941
With own children under 18 years -----	13 360	13 360	1 245	4 186	793	307	1 274	731	532	344
Number of own children under 18 years -----	25 856	25 856	2 276	7 980	1 520	581	2 401	1 416	1 019	668
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 233	5 233	734	2 014	650	179	362	223	127	148
With own children under 18 years -----	3 535	3 535	530	1 392	489	100	234	131	81	82
Number of own children under 18 years -----	5 955	5 955	798	2 323	857	159	385	208	137	157
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	55 800	55 800	6 248	17 184	3 695	1 415	4 341	3 155	1 888	1 539
Never married -----	12 912	12 912	2 376	4 092	1 168	319	855	583	373	324
Now married, except separated -----	34 512	34 512	3 025	10 480	1 815	822	3 028	2 259	1 280	985
Separated -----	1 043	1 043	99	345	100	35	58	41	30	22
Widowed -----	1 449	1 449	131	447	90	48	62	83	44	38
Divorced -----	5 884	5 884	617	1 820	522	191	338	189	161	170
Females 15 years and over -----	59 791	59 791	7 082	19 709	4 030	1 604	4 827	3 866	1 935	1 625
Never married -----	9 656	9 656	2 135	3 168	821	260	696	477	271	219
Now married, except separated -----	34 428	34 428	3 042	10 456	1 783	822	3 035	2 261	1 258	983
Separated -----	1 274	1 274	155	478	164	30	83	57	30	34
Widowed -----	7 039	7 039	690	2 772	485	248	512	691	196	193
Divorced -----	7 394	7 394	1 060	2 835	777	244	501	380	180	196

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 21	Tract 22
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	29.8	6.5	19.0	135.1	37.8	17.7	11.4	12.1	10.7
Square miles	11.5	2.5	7.4	52.2	14.6	6.8	4.4	4.7	4.1
AGE									
All persons	4 239	6 363	1 909	9 648	7 866	4 613	4 852	2 924	4 375
Under 5 years	254	456	174	830	512	278	273	153	196
5 to 9 years	320	494	154	925	454	313	362	204	251
10 to 14 years	357	522	154	809	454	343	388	242	299
15 to 19 years	334	479	96	691	475	274	323	182	302
20 to 24 years	172	334	78	501	432	235	359	165	355
25 to 34 years	496	922	351	1 545	978	646	606	387	415
35 to 44 years	786	976	325	1 467	1 147	642	923	659	840
45 to 54 years	534	696	206	1 036	845	441	474	342	528
55 to 64 years	442	535	148	917	799	444	368	204	441
65 to 74 years	336	530	158	638	1 016	583	434	218	480
75 to 84 years	180	325	52	241	617	340	281	120	227
85 years and over	28	94	13	48	137	74	61	48	41
3 and 4 years	111	184	72	370	199	113	124	54	80
16 years and over	3 235	4 790	1 403	6 920	6 355	3 633	3 757	2 294	3 565
18 years and over	3 091	4 576	1 362	6 619	6 152	3 511	3 628	2 215	3 456
21 years and over	2 935	4 356	1 314	6 296	5 888	3 344	3 408	2 098	3 231
60 years and over	739	1 233	396	1 366	2 214	1 240	967	491	975
62 years and over	650	1 113	274	1 202	2 051	1 142	904	446	906
Median	37.2	34.7	33.7	31.7	40.3	38.1	36.4	37.2	39.7
Female									
All persons	2 148	3 277	987	4 434	4 167	2 356	2 581	1 575	2 241
Under 5 years	119	228	94	408	258	141	149	75	97
5 to 9 years	170	239	78	447	237	163	162	105	126
10 to 14 years	194	258	70	384	219	144	193	130	156
15 to 19 years	161	229	50	346	241	132	156	103	153
20 to 24 years	81	168	42	255	236	113	187	79	163
25 to 34 years	262	466	187	798	483	311	331	217	201
35 to 44 years	390	504	164	665	608	317	479	356	446
45 to 54 years	280	346	106	444	434	229	256	181	276
55 to 64 years	216	303	76	314	426	239	206	113	219
65 to 74 years	160	284	80	244	589	324	258	118	257
75 to 84 years	97	191	31	105	345	201	169	61	126
85 years and over	18	61	9	24	91	42	35	37	21
3 and 4 years	49	97	37	176	97	71	70	23	41
16 years and over	1 633	2 508	734	3 111	3 408	1 883	2 040	1 249	1 831
18 years and over	1 563	2 391	711	2 969	3 310	1 828	1 975	1 199	1 769
21 years and over	1 487	2 290	686	2 801	3 160	1 751	1 871	1 137	1 662
60 years and over	360	703	160	523	1 268	689	571	273	519
62 years and over	323	631	149	457	1 181	632	538	248	486
Median	36.8	36.0	33.8	29.8	41.5	40.3	37.3	37.4	40.4
Male									
All persons	2 091	3 086	922	5 214	3 699	2 257	2 271	1 349	2 134
Median age	37.6	33.5	33.6	34.3	38.9	36.4	35.1	37.0	39.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 239	6 363	1 909	9 648	7 866	4 613	4 852	2 924	4 375
In households	4 239	6 278	1 893	8 825	7 766	4 516	4 852	2 837	4 375
Householder	1 528	2 311	679	2 893	3 365	1 887	2 079	1 214	1 922
Family householder	1 269	1 775	555	2 347	2 216	1 272	1 253	769	1 227
Nonfamily householder	259	536	124	546	1 149	615	826	445	695
Living alone	211	428	100	435	943	527	634	332	551
Spouse	1 110	1 457	491	1 877	1 832	1 070	968	569	1 025
Child	1 333	1 963	595	3 232	1 947	1 205	1 368	779	1 067
Other relatives	118	227	67	409	227	152	94	60	91
Nonrelatives	150	320	61	414	395	202	343	215	270
Institutionalized persons	—	85	16	809	47	37	—	87	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	14	53	60	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.77	2.72	2.79	3.05	2.31	2.39	2.33	2.34	2.28
Persons per family	3.02	3.05	3.08	3.35	2.81	2.91	2.94	2.83	2.78
Persons 65 years and over									
All persons	544	949	223	927	1 770	997	776	386	748
In households	544	897	209	680	1 723	990	776	304	748
Householder	330	566	128	421	1 173	662	549	202	464
Nonfamily householder	91	218	40	158	553	304	286	91	149
Living alone	86	204	38	150	518	291	276	86	140
Spouse	171	263	59	192	477	289	186	84	242
Other relatives	30	32	12	46	42	31	22	11	30
Nonrelatives	13	36	10	21	31	8	19	7	12
Institutionalized persons	—	52	14	247	32	—	—	82	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	15	7	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 269	1 775	555	2 347	2 216	1 272	1 253	769	1 227
With own children under 18 years	575	846	267	1 331	858	530	630	406	510
Number of own children under 18 years	1 063	1 606	505	2 740	1 534	1 000	1 165	672	863
Married-couple families	1 110	1 457	491	1 877	1 832	1 070	968	569	1 025
With own children under 18 years	471	637	223	994	615	403	435	259	374
Number of own children under 18 years	903	1 245	426	2 129	1 145	788	857	474	663
Female householder, no husband present	110	237	48	321	299	151	226	156	144
With own children under 18 years	71	154	36	238	194	100	157	115	101
Number of own children under 18 years	118	276	65	453	320	172	252	156	148
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 643	2 339	682	3 889	2 993	1 771	1 752	1 060	1 767
Never married	331	514	105	927	567	365	492	301	502
Now married, except separated	1 142	1 517	503	1 999	1 924	1 148	996	594	1 048
Separated	19	43	9	123	59	29	29	20	25
Widowed	30	52	12	113	107	54	54	29	31
Divorced	121	213	53	727	336	175	181	116	161
Females 15 years and over	1 665	2 552	745	3 195	3 453	1 908	2 077	1 265	1 862
Never married	232	355	86	511	460	228	451	290	406
Now married, except separated	1 152	1 528	507	1 973	1 911	1 122	1 003	592	1 054
Separated	31	69	14	84	67	31	37	40	31
Widowed	107	297	61	225	551	281	263	128	150
Divorced	143	303	77	402	464	246	323	215	221

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.		Ashland city, Jackson County							
	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	47.1	1 474.4	.1	6.0	1.5	1.1	3.7	3.6	.4	—
Square miles	18.2	569.3	—	2.3	.6	.4	1.4	1.4	.2	—
AGE										
All persons	1 599	1 946	63	4 326	2 740	2 059	2 882	4 154	10	—
Under 5 years	78	112	3	254	80	118	150	188	—	—
5 to 9 years	121	157	4	329	116	116	203	239	2	—
10 to 14 years	125	139	3	355	102	120	241	278	3	—
15 to 19 years	107	121	6	282	639	95	179	284	1	—
20 to 24 years	84	63	2	337	737	214	164	340	—	—
25 to 34 years	202	205	4	532	356	384	383	396	—	—
35 to 44 years	298	394	13	827	295	490	652	791	3	—
45 to 54 years	189	283	14	404	119	177	335	496	—	—
55 to 64 years	209	230	5	315	106	103	198	419	—	—
65 to 74 years	108	172	6	383	102	109	211	467	—	—
75 to 84 years	63	59	3	256	74	104	118	216	—	—
85 years and over	15	11	—	52	14	29	48	40	1	—
3 and 4 years	37	40	1	116	29	52	53	77	—	—
16 years and over	1 250	1 506	53	3 326	2 427	1 688	2 259	3 389	5	—
18 years and over	1 201	1 450	49	3 215	2 372	1 656	2 181	3 285	4	—
21 years and over	1 155	1 405	47	3 013	1 529	1 568	2 065	3 074	4	—
60 years and over	303	350	10	853	239	309	478	938	1	—
62 years and over	264	310	10	801	221	282	434	874	1	—
Median	38.1	39.9	41.3	36.1	21.9	34.5	37.1	39.8	15.5	—
Female	767	962	37	2 322	1 352	1 117	1 553	2 131	7	—
Under 5 years	33	56	3	140	35	51	74	92	—	—
5 to 9 years	58	78	3	149	52	54	105	118	2	—
10 to 14 years	59	60	1	181	43	59	129	145	1	—
15 to 19 years	46	54	4	137	361	53	101	143	1	—
20 to 24 years	32	29	1	174	325	110	79	157	—	—
25 to 34 years	91	107	3	293	152	221	214	192	—	—
35 to 44 years	146	211	7	432	155	264	353	421	2	—
45 to 54 years	104	138	7	214	58	80	177	262	—	—
55 to 64 years	101	114	4	187	58	59	110	210	—	—
65 to 74 years	53	80	2	225	54	70	114	251	—	—
75 to 84 years	33	27	2	157	47	75	60	119	—	—
85 years and over	11	8	—	33	12	21	37	21	1	—
3 and 4 years	17	18	1	66	6	22	23	38	—	—
16 years and over	608	752	30	1 819	1 216	944	1 231	1 746	4	—
18 years and over	582	729	28	1 765	1 187	926	1 181	1 689	3	—
21 years and over	565	710	26	1 669	730	878	1 119	1 588	3	—
60 years and over	153	170	5	513	142	203	266	501	1	—
62 years and over	135	151	5	484	132	189	241	468	1	—
Median	39.5	40.0	40.5	37.0	21.7	35.3	37.3	40.5	16.5	—
Male	832	984	26	2 004	1 388	942	1 329	2 023	3	—
Median age	36.9	39.9	45.0	34.6	22.1	33.3	36.9	39.1	14.5	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 599	1 946	63	4 326	2 740	2 059	2 882	4 154	10	—
In households	1 510	1 946	63	4 326	1 831	2 047	2 795	4 154	10	—
Householder	559	729	24	1 843	864	1 089	1 195	1 835	3	—
Family householder	425	586	19	1 105	400	438	755	1 167	1	—
Nonfamily householder	134	143	5	738	464	651	440	668	2	—
Living alone	95	104	4	559	281	498	328	532	2	—
Spouse	371	521	18	844	272	270	557	976	1	—
Child	447	563	16	1 241	389	432	770	1 005	6	—
Other relatives	56	52	2	81	36	32	60	83	—	—
Nonrelatives	77	81	3	317	270	224	213	255	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	89	—	—	—	909	12	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.70	2.67	2.63	2.35	2.12	1.88	2.34	2.26	3.33	—
Persons per family	3.06	2.94	2.89	2.96	2.74	2.68	2.84	2.77	8.00	—
Persons 65 years and over	186	242	9	691	190	242	377	723	1	—
In households	185	242	9	691	188	242	295	723	1	—
Householder	116	144	5	490	146	188	195	449	1	—
Nonfamily householder	40	33	1	257	85	119	88	143	1	—
Living alone	38	30	1	248	84	111	84	134	1	—
Spouse	51	74	3	162	38	45	82	236	—	—
Other relatives	15	19	1	20	4	5	11	26	—	—
Nonrelatives	3	5	—	19	—	4	7	12	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	425	586	19	1 105	400	438	755	1 167	1	—
With own children under 18 years	177	247	8	572	205	249	400	485	1	—
Number of own children under 18 years	351	474	12	1 062	335	382	664	817	6	—
Married-couple families	371	521	18	844	272	270	557	976	1	—
With own children under 18 years	150	201	7	393	111	123	255	355	1	—
Number of own children under 18 years	309	389	9	774	195	199	469	624	6	—
Female householder, no husband present	37	45	1	209	103	128	154	189	—	—
With own children under 18 years	19	32	1	145	77	96	113	98	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	29	65	3	237	117	144	153	144	—	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	658	770	23	1 536	1 220	752	1 043	1 673	1	—
Never married	162	150	5	442	837	316	298	478	—	—
Now married, except separated	428	536	18	867	283	280	582	994	1	—
Separated	12	5	—	25	6	26	20	22	—	—
Widowed	8	9	—	46	12	14	29	30	—	—
Divorced	48	70	—	156	82	116	114	149	—	—
Females 15 years and over	617	768	30	1 852	1 222	953	1 245	1 776	4	—
Never married	92	105	7	406	723	326	287	385	1	—
Now married, except separated	399	536	18	876	280	286	580	1 001	1	—
Separated	9	13	—	35	19	32	39	30	—	—
Widowed	63	52	2	243	65	108	126	145	—	—
Divorced	54	62	3	292	135	201	213	215	1	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.7	3.7	2.5	9.8	4.3	8.4	2.2	.6	.3	.3
Square miles	1.0	1.4	1.0	3.8	1.7	3.2	.9	.2	.1	.1
AGE										
All persons	1 809	10 142	3 601	11 540	7 106	7 973	1 986	513	—	604
Under 5 years	204	1 069	293	731	483	398	162	44	—	58
5 to 9 years	112	817	236	897	449	495	156	43	—	62
10 to 14 years	82	616	211	874	376	482	167	28	—	64
15 to 19 years	139	669	177	812	379	443	148	26	—	42
20 to 24 years	207	975	257	541	513	267	88	30	—	39
25 to 34 years	359	2 072	592	1 539	1 179	765	260	78	—	135
35 to 44 years	207	1 384	500	2 102	1 046	1 177	372	69	—	86
45 to 54 years	133	698	343	1 352	640	854	207	52	—	45
55 to 64 years	114	580	279	1 060	514	871	172	54	—	34
65 to 74 years	140	687	382	976	695	1 112	168	52	—	26
75 to 84 years	88	456	262	506	580	749	63	28	—	10
85 years and over	24	119	69	150	252	360	23	9	—	3
3 and 4 years	72	447	122	336	189	182	75	16	—	22
16 years and over	1 391	7 532	2 837	8 863	5 718	6 502	1 473	393	—	411
18 years and over	1 341	7 286	2 763	8 484	5 583	6 307	1 407	384	—	393
21 years and over	1 232	6 783	2 633	8 110	5 325	6 102	1 325	367	—	376
60 years and over	312	1 567	868	2 178	1 829	2 705	342	112	—	55
62 years and over	281	1 462	806	1 968	1 726	2 527	316	102	—	47
Median	28.9	28.9	35.7	36.7	36.6	44.6	35.3	36.0	—	28.5
Female	889	5 221	1 903	6 012	3 868	4 348	1 012	276	—	292
Under 5 years	96	519	156	365	248	197	82	23	—	27
5 to 9 years	46	400	112	446	209	251	70	18	—	25
10 to 14 years	49	315	109	440	161	239	90	15	—	29
15 to 19 years	74	359	95	398	180	219	78	15	—	24
20 to 24 years	106	480	139	272	273	139	43	14	—	19
25 to 34 years	169	1 000	307	818	619	400	130	41	—	65
35 to 44 years	91	704	214	1 107	532	627	191	41	—	44
45 to 54 years	66	355	191	675	351	444	97	27	—	17
55 to 64 years	60	341	147	545	301	487	86	26	—	21
65 to 74 years	63	383	217	524	411	607	88	34	—	15
75 to 84 years	54	271	166	307	390	463	40	18	—	5
85 years and over	15	94	50	115	193	275	17	4	—	1
3 and 4 years	35	213	60	168	93	86	36	9	—	9
16 years and over	689	3 924	1 513	4 681	3 215	3 616	756	219	—	205
18 years and over	659	3 801	1 477	4 494	3 153	3 518	724	214	—	195
21 years and over	602	3 538	1 404	4 310	3 017	3 417	682	203	—	185
60 years and over	163	928	515	1 235	1 175	1 620	189	67	—	30
62 years and over	146	865	480	1 125	1 110	1 514	173	62	—	26
Median	28.5	29.7	36.3	37.3	39.5	46.9	35.6	37.0	—	29.3
Male	920	4 921	1 698	5 528	3 238	3 625	974	237	—	312
Median age	29.3	28.1	35.0	36.0	33.7	42.6	34.9	34.1	—	27.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 809	10 142	3 601	11 540	7 106	7 973	1 986	513	—	604
In households	1 710	9 941	3 536	11 535	6 851	7 677	1 986	513	—	604
Householder	767	4 031	1 513	4 458	3 215	3 237	695	213	—	182
Family householder	367	2 486	963	3 374	1 800	2 319	557	147	—	153
Nonfamily householder	400	1 545	550	1 084	1 415	918	138	66	—	29
Living alone	326	1 196	445	904	1 163	782	104	51	—	20
Spouse	205	1 648	743	2 919	1 311	2 067	497	103	—	137
Child	451	2 957	929	3 431	1 669	1 931	639	147	—	214
Other relatives	87	428	125	280	181	177	65	21	—	28
Nonrelatives	200	877	226	447	475	265	90	29	—	43
Institutionalized persons	30	194	—	5	255	205	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	69	7	65	—	—	91	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.23	2.47	2.34	2.59	2.13	2.37	2.86	2.41	—	3.32
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	2.87	2.97	2.76	2.80	3.16	2.84	—	3.48
Persons 65 years and over	252	1 262	713	1 632	1 527	2 221	254	89	—	39
In households	232	1 261	712	1 632	1 291	1 951	254	89	—	39
Householder	191	886	477	1 059	924	1 249	147	58	—	21
Nonfamily householder	139	476	233	435	537	496	54	26	—	8
Living alone	134	449	219	417	512	474	51	21	—	8
Spouse	33	275	181	437	295	597	73	24	—	11
Other relatives	5	47	26	70	43	66	18	6	—	2
Nonrelatives	3	53	28	66	29	39	16	1	—	5
Institutionalized persons	19	1	—	—	236	180	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	1	—	—	90	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	367	2 486	963	3 374	1 800	2 319	557	147	—	153
With own children under 18 years	218	1 387	414	1 559	838	835	291	55	—	89
Number of own children under 18 years	390	2 543	742	2 856	1 400	1 567	540	118	—	190
Married-couple families	205	1 648	743	2 919	1 311	2 067	497	103	—	137
With own children under 18 years	93	783	295	1 262	497	690	248	33	—	81
Number of own children under 18 years	189	1 503	551	2 378	884	1 338	469	74	—	174
Female householder, no husband present	114	647	173	359	385	211	43	32	—	14
With own children under 18 years	89	487	95	233	282	127	29	16	—	7
Number of own children under 18 years	153	855	151	384	440	203	44	33	—	13
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	713	3 653	1 335	4 277	2 548	2 937	731	178	—	209
Never married	279	1 162	300	843	652	522	142	36	—	50
Now married, except separated	231	1 786	773	2 982	1 386	2 126	510	107	—	142
Separated	34	99	34	58	64	36	9	1	—	2
Widowed	29	90	44	62	104	81	17	6	—	4
Divorced	140	516	184	332	342	172	53	28	—	11
Females 15 years and over	698	3 987	1 526	4 761	3 250	3 661	770	220	—	211
Never married	197	813	251	688	515	455	116	25	—	35
Now married, except separated	224	1 755	773	2 988	1 385	2 139	508	106	—	140
Separated	45	164	28	83	83	49	5	7	—	4
Widowed	92	482	239	508	620	661	72	39	—	13
Divorced	140	773	235	494	647	357	69	43	—	19

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County—Con.			Remainder of Jackson County						
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	8.8	3.3	.5	.1	1.7	1.0	12.6	9.2	15.4	29.4
Square miles	3.4	1.3	.2	.1	.6	.4	4.9	3.6	6.0	11.4
AGE										
All persons	1 134	526	17	104	193	155	506	2 959	3 443	4 239
Under 5 years	105	28	—	12	14	4	28	215	220	254
5 to 9 years	96	42	—	2	11	10	35	200	224	320
10 to 14 years	105	66	7	5	10	11	20	222	233	357
15 to 19 years	55	40	7	5	12	9	34	197	209	334
20 to 24 years	42	21	—	10	5	9	33	153	158	172
25 to 34 years	209	41	—	10	34	19	68	437	481	496
35 to 44 years	193	131	—	18	18	21	78	469	528	786
45 to 54 years	117	63	2	14	17	28	67	333	369	534
55 to 64 years	79	51	—	17	31	21	66	301	420	442
65 to 74 years	89	38	—	5	30	17	43	272	350	336
75 to 84 years	33	4	1	4	11	5	31	128	198	180
85 years and over	11	1	—	2	—	1	3	32	53	28
3 and 4 years	41	14	—	4	8	1	13	86	86	111
16 years and over	815	378	5	85	156	126	418	2 279	2 725	3 235
18 years and over	792	358	4	81	151	122	408	2 194	2 622	3 091
21 years and over	762	346	3	80	145	117	384	2 097	2 514	2 935
60 years and over	176	66	1	19	58	36	117	578	812	739
62 years and over	166	56	1	18	50	32	102	527	722	650
Median	33.0	37.3	15.3	38.5	39.6	42.8	39.0	36.0	39.3	37.2
Female	582	261	2	54	93	81	254	1 465	1 743	2 148
Under 5 years	54	11	—	8	6	3	17	108	111	119
5 to 9 years	50	22	—	1	4	5	21	92	106	170
10 to 14 years	44	39	—	2	5	7	11	100	121	194
15 to 19 years	27	15	—	3	6	2	10	90	93	161
20 to 24 years	22	13	—	7	2	5	7	72	79	81
25 to 34 years	112	22	—	5	18	10	29	213	249	262
35 to 44 years	96	64	—	7	6	12	40	231	262	390
45 to 54 years	60	30	1	8	11	17	38	172	193	280
55 to 64 years	41	27	—	9	17	8	33	155	204	216
65 to 74 years	46	17	—	2	12	8	27	139	181	160
75 to 84 years	21	1	1	1	6	3	18	72	111	97
85 years and over	9	—	—	1	—	1	3	21	33	18
3 and 4 years	19	3	—	4	3	—	8	35	41	49
16 years and over	428	184	2	43	78	66	203	1 149	1 385	1 633
18 years and over	416	177	2	40	74	64	198	1 111	1 336	1 563
21 years and over	401	173	2	40	71	62	193	1 062	1 288	1 487
60 years and over	101	29	1	9	25	18	68	312	428	360
62 years and over	96	23	1	8	22	15	62	280	384	323
Median	33.5	36.2	62.0	37.0	41.5	40.5	42.5	37.2	39.7	36.8
Male	552	265	15	50	100	74	252	1 494	1 700	2 091
Median age	32.7	38.2	15.1	40.0	39.4	44.0	35.4	34.9	38.8	37.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 134	526	17	104	193	155	506	2 959	3 443	4 239
In households	1 118	526	3	104	193	155	470	2 919	3 443	4 239
Householder	385	169	2	43	81	63	202	1 084	1 373	1 528
Family householder	318	155	—	30	56	52	134	846	995	1 269
Nonfamily householder	67	14	2	13	25	11	68	238	378	259
Living alone	54	8	1	10	22	10	55	182	308	211
Spouse	278	145	—	27	47	46	119	722	838	1 110
Child	377	190	—	22	48	35	106	867	938	1 333
Other relatives	40	8	—	7	12	5	18	85	133	118
Nonrelatives	38	14	1	5	5	6	25	161	161	150
Institutionalized persons	16	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	40	—	—
Persons per household	2.90	3.11	1.50	2.42	2.38	2.46	2.33	2.69	2.51	2.77
Persons per family	3.19	3.21	—	2.87	2.91	2.65	2.81	2.98	2.92	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	133	43	1	11	41	23	77	432	601	544
In households	119	43	1	11	41	23	77	431	601	544
Householder	70	23	1	7	32	12	52	278	392	330
Nonfamily householder	23	—	1	3	14	—	26	98	144	91
Living alone	22	—	1	2	14	—	24	94	132	86
Spouse	33	18	—	2	9	9	18	117	175	171
Other relatives	7	2	—	2	—	2	6	18	18	30
Nonrelatives	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	16	13
Institutionalized persons	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	318	155	—	30	56	52	134	846	995	1 269
With own children under 18 years	165	74	—	12	17	15	47	362	395	575
Number of own children under 18 years	319	165	—	19	27	27	85	682	744	1 063
Married-couple families	278	145	—	27	47	46	119	722	838	1 110
With own children under 18 years	138	66	—	10	12	12	41	284	311	471
Number of own children under 18 years	269	151	—	17	30	23	78	550	594	903
Female householder, no husband present	32	4	—	3	6	3	12	84	116	110
With own children under 18 years	23	4	—	2	5	1	4	52	66	71
Number of own children under 18 years	42	5	—	2	8	1	5	93	124	118
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	394	201	8	42	80	64	218	1 157	1 361	1 643
Never married	64	36	6	6	19	12	61	231	288	331
Now married, except separated	287	147	—	29	49	46	133	770	878	1 142
Separated	5	6	—	1	1	—	5	21	21	19
Widowed	8	1	1	—	4	—	2	27	32	30
Divorced	30	11	1	6	7	6	17	108	142	121
Females 15 years and over	434	189	2	43	78	66	205	1 165	1 405	1 665
Never married	47	26	—	8	9	8	22	155	194	232
Now married, except separated	290	148	—	28	49	47	122	750	877	1 152
Separated	9	1	—	—	2	—	8	25	27	31
Widowed	44	1	1	3	9	4	30	124	154	107
Divorced	44	13	1	4	9	7	23	111	153	143

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	6.2	54.6	10.3	131.9	77.4	85.2	37.4	17.6	5.4	8.4
Square miles	2.4	21.1	4.0	50.9	29.9	32.9	14.4	6.8	2.1	3.2
AGE										
All persons	5 759	3 280	775	9 122	5 006	3 705	7 849	4 550	526	42
Under 5 years	398	202	69	802	365	178	512	275	19	3
5 to 9 years	432	245	58	883	431	237	454	309	33	1
10 to 14 years	458	226	49	743	473	283	447	340	33	1
15 to 19 years	437	218	41	651	401	189	468	268	41	3
20 to 24 years	295	187	36	480	257	103	432	233	22	1
25 to 34 years	787	459	142	1 504	643	383	978	642	74	4
35 to 44 years	890	481	132	1 336	844	660	1 147	629	70	7
45 to 54 years	651	438	89	973	569	510	843	427	53	6
55 to 64 years	501	340	69	866	461	406	799	439	51	7
65 to 74 years	504	282	69	600	344	421	1 016	577	25	2
75 to 84 years	315	163	19	237	176	276	616	337	9	—
85 years and over	91	39	2	47	42	59	137	74	—	—
3 and 4 years	162	73	31	356	165	81	199	112	8	—
16 years and over	4 379	2 560	588	6 542	3 644	2 974	6 350	3 580	431	35
18 years and over	4 183	2 461	570	6 261	3 455	2 871	6 148	3 462	413	34
21 years and over	3 980	2 344	552	5 950	3 289	2 791	5 885	3 297	395	33
60 years and over	1 178	640	120	1 300	790	987	2 213	1 230	114	13
62 years and over	1 066	582	108	1 146	708	902	2 050	1 132	103	12
Median	35.7	36.8	34.5	31.4	34.2	42.2	40.3	38.0	38.8	45.5
Female										
Under 5 years	2 985	1 604	405	4 173	2 580	1 896	4 165	2 319	259	22
5 to 9 years	201	98	40	397	170	79	258	138	9	1
10 to 14 years	214	117	28	425	203	103	237	160	13	—
15 to 19 years	229	107	26	345	230	146	219	143	12	1
20 to 24 years	205	112	23	331	207	99	241	128	19	2
25 to 34 years	149	81	20	242	133	43	236	112	13	—
35 to 44 years	401	219	75	776	357	213	483	308	38	3
45 to 54 years	460	236	68	601	443	323	608	310	47	3
55 to 64 years	329	220	46	414	284	251	433	222	42	4
65 to 74 years	282	158	35	287	242	215	426	235	19	3
75 to 84 years	269	152	34	227	181	227	589	322	33	4
85 years and over	186	81	10	104	100	159	344	199	12	1
3 and 4 years	60	23	—	24	30	38	91	42	2	—
16 years and over	88	33	18	173	71	34	97	70	4	—
18 years and over	2 303	1 257	306	2 927	1 922	1 547	3 406	1 853	221	18
21 years and over	2 196	1 204	295	2 792	1 828	1 499	3 308	1 800	210	18
60 years and over	2 105	1 150	285	2 628	1 744	1 457	3 158	1 725	202	18
62 years and over	673	329	59	494	417	548	1 267	684	58	7
Median	605	302	53	434	388	501	1 180	627	54	7
Male	37.0	37.3	34.0	29.6	34.8	42.9	41.5	40.3	39.4	45.5
Median age	2 774	1 676	370	4 949	2 426	1 809	3 684	2 231	267	20
Male	34.5	36.1	35.2	34.0	33.2	41.4	39.0	36.2	38.3	45.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 759	3 280	775	9 122	5 006	3 705	7 849	4 550	526	42
In households	5 674	3 261	775	8 299	4 995	3 686	7 763	4 453	526	42
Householder	2 129	1 233	294	2 724	1 792	1 560	3 363	1 863	236	19
Family householder	1 622	929	237	2 192	1 402	1 076	2 216	1 253	148	14
Nonfamily householder	507	304	57	532	390	484	1 147	610	88	5
Living alone	408	258	46	427	318	424	942	523	75	4
Spouse	1 320	769	213	1 732	1 135	952	1 832	1 052	124	12
Child	1 749	937	218	3 042	1 713	951	1 947	1 189	127	9
Other relatives	199	165	27	401	174	101	227	150	13	—
Nonrelatives	277	157	23	400	181	122	394	199	26	2
Institutionalized persons	85	—	—	809	—	19	33	37	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	19	—	14	11	—	53	60	—	—
Persons per household	2.67	2.64	2.64	3.05	2.79	2.36	2.31	2.39	2.23	2.21
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.93	3.36	3.16	2.86	2.81	2.91	2.78	2.50
Persons 65 years and over										
In households	910	484	90	884	562	756	1 769	988	85	9
Householder	858	482	90	637	562	744	1 722	981	85	9
Nonfamily householder	545	308	58	398	382	514	1 172	657	59	7
Living alone	210	118	17	158	163	252	552	303	29	3
Spouse	196	114	16	150	151	236	517	290	28	2
Other relatives	252	127	26	174	133	191	477	286	24	2
Nonrelatives	30	25	5	44	40	27	42	30	—	—
Institutionalized persons	31	22	1	21	7	12	31	8	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	52	—	—	247	—	12	32	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 622	929	237	2 192	1 402	1 076	2 216	1 253	148	14
With own children under 18 years	757	388	102	1 257	732	406	858	522	58	6
Number of own children under 18 years	1 416	727	186	2 575	1 425	772	1 534	988	103	8
Married-couple families	1 320	769	213	1 732	1 135	952	1 832	1 052	124	12
With own children under 18 years	556	303	85	928	545	336	615	396	42	4
Number of own children under 18 years	1 071	590	157	1 978	1 100	664	1 145	779	83	5
Female householder, no husband present	223	91	16	317	204	79	299	150	17	2
With own children under 18 years	147	51	13	234	148	47	194	99	12	2
Number of own children under 18 years	263	92	23	448	256	76	320	169	15	3
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 130	1 325	288	3 688	1 760	1 439	2 985	1 748	216	17
Never married	464	276	41	891	359	253	561	360	50	3
Now married, except separated	1 375	810	216	1 852	1 170	983	1 924	1 130	129	12
Separated	41	33	4	117	39	21	59	29	4	—
Widowed	48	48	4	112	39	54	106	54	8	—
Divorced	202	158	23	716	153	128	335	175	25	2
Females 15 years and over	2 341	1 282	311	3 006	1 977	1 568	3 451	1 878	225	20
Never married	320	175	39	485	314	182	460	221	45	3
Now married, except separated	1 388	815	217	1 825	1 179	976	1 911	1 104	127	12
Separated	65	33	5	83	37	12	67	31	2	1
Widowed	284	139	17	224	213	237	550	279	20	2
Divorced	284	120	33	389	234	161	463	243	31	2

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.98
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	7.1	592.7	46.7	1 474.4	2 003.2	659.8	265.5	619.2	977.9	.1
Square miles	2.7	228.9	18.0	569.3	773.4	254.8	102.5	239.1	377.5	—
AGE										
All persons	221	1 484	1 589	1 946	2 345	4 851	3 884	6 109	8 562	—
Under 5 years	8	89	78	112	166	294	208	314	551	—
5 to 9 years	12	119	119	157	190	359	282	394	589	—
10 to 14 years	21	110	122	139	192	421	342	455	627	—
15 to 19 years	18	92	106	121	134	303	253	314	498	—
20 to 24 years	15	46	84	63	92	188	159	213	283	—
25 to 34 years	19	153	202	205	300	598	471	611	1 060	—
35 to 44 years	49	330	295	394	406	814	732	896	1 439	—
45 to 54 years	32	212	189	283	310	674	498	655	1 099	—
55 to 64 years	22	158	209	230	269	547	397	787	947	—
65 to 74 years	13	111	108	172	190	436	349	923	975	—
75 to 84 years	11	60	63	59	77	187	165	475	418	—
85 years and over	1	4	14	11	19	30	28	72	76	—
3 and 4 years	3	34	37	40	59	127	95	129	233	—
16 years and over	176	1 148	1 245	1 506	1 759	3 718	2 993	4 862	6 676	—
18 years and over	171	1 103	1 197	1 450	1 703	3 583	2 884	4 740	6 462	—
21 years and over	157	1 064	1 151	1 405	1 643	3 443	2 765	4 591	6 237	—
60 years and over	37	267	302	350	426	910	735	1 895	1 984	—
62 years and over	32	229	263	310	374	810	654	1 739	1 806	—
Median	37.9	38.9	38.1	39.9	37.2	38.0	38.4	43.3	39.5	—
Female										
Under 5 years	5	45	33	56	84	142	96	165	266	—
5 to 9 years	8	57	56	78	86	186	134	208	291	—
10 to 14 years	11	59	58	60	90	197	173	212	307	—
15 to 19 years	10	38	45	54	59	132	126	150	221	—
20 to 24 years	6	27	32	29	50	96	81	103	156	—
25 to 34 years	9	79	91	107	156	302	232	337	540	—
35 to 44 years	25	172	144	211	207	414	370	467	739	—
45 to 54 years	14	97	104	138	141	328	237	330	541	—
55 to 64 years	9	84	101	114	135	261	191	433	475	—
65 to 74 years	6	49	53	80	90	206	184	487	450	—
75 to 84 years	7	29	33	27	32	98	78	272	219	—
85 years and over	—	1	10	8	9	21	20	48	47	—
3 and 4 years	3	15	17	18	30	54	45	66	127	—
16 years and over	85	573	604	752	863	1 826	1 492	2 580	3 337	—
18 years and over	80	553	579	729	837	1 780	1 434	2 527	3 249	—
21 years and over	74	534	562	710	811	1 715	1 379	2 457	3 131	—
60 years and over	18	129	152	170	203	448	374	1 038	991	—
62 years and over	18	107	134	151	178	400	333	952	896	—
Median	37.0	38.6	39.7	40.0	36.9	37.9	38.1	44.0	39.5	—
Male										
Under 5 years	111	747	829	984	1 206	2 468	1 962	2 897	4 310	—
Median age	40.8	39.3	36.9	39.9	37.6	38.1	38.8	42.5	39.5	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	221	1 484	1 589	1 946	2 345	4 851	3 884	6 109	8 562	—
In households	221	1 484	1 500	1 946	2 345	4 796	3 853	6 081	8 472	—
Householder	87	549	556	729	881	1 818	1 443	2 550	3 318	—
Family householder	60	429	424	586	670	1 426	1 147	1 843	2 561	—
Nonfamily householder	27	120	132	143	211	392	296	707	757	—
Living alone	19	93	93	104	163	325	229	616	622	—
Spouse	49	389	370	521	587	1 237	993	1 619	2 243	—
Child	62	434	441	563	696	1 359	1 113	1 543	2 331	—
Other relatives	8	52	56	52	65	210	127	176	269	—
Nonrelatives	15	60	77	81	116	172	177	193	311	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	89	—	—	55	31	28	79	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.70	2.70	2.67	2.66	2.64	2.67	2.38	2.55	—
Persons per family	2.98	3.04	3.04	2.94	3.01	2.97	2.95	2.81	2.89	—
Persons 65 years and over	25	175	185	242	286	653	542	1 470	1 469	—
In households	25	175	184	242	286	647	533	1 470	1 459	—
Householder	15	102	115	144	190	427	330	985	924	—
Nonfamily householder	6	29	39	33	70	151	104	434	275	—
Living alone	6	28	37	30	67	146	101	410	258	—
Spouse	6	56	51	74	82	175	165	410	451	—
Other relatives	4	16	15	19	12	36	32	47	64	—
Nonrelatives	—	1	3	5	2	9	6	28	20	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	6	9	—	10	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	60	429	424	586	670	1 426	1 147	1 843	2 561	—
With own children under 18 years	25	177	176	247	296	595	488	654	1 014	—
Number of own children under 18 years	46	356	345	474	590	1 131	904	1 252	1 913	—
Married-couple families	49	389	370	521	587	1 237	993	1 619	2 243	—
With own children under 18 years	19	153	149	201	236	489	393	516	822	—
Number of own children under 18 years	39	316	303	389	463	950	750	1 025	1 598	—
Female householder, no husband present	5	29	37	45	50	109	96	164	218	—
With own children under 18 years	3	19	19	32	36	63	60	100	133	—
Number of own children under 18 years	4	29	29	65	78	115	97	175	226	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	94	590	657	770	918	1 919	1 533	2 319	3 407	—
Never married	24	129	162	150	180	346	288	364	595	—
Now married, except separated	54	404	427	536	601	1 299	1 031	1 675	2 332	—
Separated	3	10	12	5	16	34	22	30	52	—
Widowed	1	8	8	9	23	46	28	81	99	—
Divorced	12	39	48	70	98	194	164	169	329	—
Females 15 years and over	86	576	613	768	879	1 858	1 519	2 627	3 388	—
Never married	21	89	91	105	108	199	208	257	403	—
Now married, except separated	53	402	398	536	610	1 298	1 030	1 679	2 345	—
Separated	1	9	9	13	15	36	24	46	59	—
Widowed	5	37	62	52	63	161	126	384	291	—
Divorced	6	39	53	62	83	164	131	261	290	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			Medford city, Jackson County		Remainder of Jackson County
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	140 188	140 188	15 582	44 501	9 417	11 285	9 191	9 320	11 130	8 670
Under 5 years	9 075	9 075	755	3 246	965	689	770	955	685	742
5 to 9 years	9 933	9 933	973	3 146	725	860	866	723	850	824
10 to 14 years	9 890	9 890	1 053	2 853	541	839	754	536	828	688
15 to 19 years	9 120	9 120	1 391	2 702	589	787	652	584	778	613
20 to 24 years	7 885	7 885	1 630	2 726	880	530	474	871	521	453
25 to 34 years	18 934	18 934	1 924	6 744	1 890	1 495	1 465	1 882	1 476	1 424
35 to 44 years	22 920	22 920	2 995	6 927	1 321	2 049	1 406	1 304	2 028	1 278
45 to 54 years	15 487	15 487	1 515	4 361	668	1 349	1 006	655	1 321	944
55 to 64 years	13 447	13 447	1 125	3 703	580	1 048	888	563	1 027	837
65 to 74 years	13 695	13 695	1 272	4 313	682	981	625	677	964	587
75 to 84 years	7 734	7 734	766	2 765	457	508	238	453	503	234
85 years and over	2 068	2 068	183	1 015	119	150	47	117	149	46
3 and 4 years	3 844	3 844	314	1 389	410	312	347	407	311	333
16 years and over	109 473	109 473	12 629	34 722	7 093	8 724	6 649	7 013	8 598	6 276
18 years and over	105 769	105 769	12 264	33 606	6 880	8 356	6 364	6 804	8 234	6 010
21 years and over	100 386	100 386	10 889	32 018	6 433	7 993	6 058	6 358	7 876	5 716
60 years and over	30 533	30 533	2 810	10 089	1 565	2 185	1 332	1 546	2 149	1 266
62 years and over	27 915	27 915	2 605	9 360	1 462	1 975	1 173	1 444	1 943	1 117
Median	37.3	37.3	35.2	36.2	29.8	37.1	32.2	29.7	37.1	31.9
Female	71 979	71 979	8 217	23 489	4 894	5 872	4 232	4 845	5 791	3 975
Under 5 years	4 491	4 491	377	1 619	466	347	379	460	344	368
5 to 9 years	4 842	4 842	462	1 519	351	425	422	350	420	400
10 to 14 years	4 843	4 843	540	1 411	275	421	360	273	414	321
15 to 19 years	4 568	4 568	758	1 378	321	383	327	318	381	312
20 to 24 years	3 975	3 975	779	1 407	448	263	244	442	258	231
25 to 34 years	9 778	9 778	1 018	3 478	929	795	767	925	785	745
35 to 44 years	11 683	11 683	1 593	3 541	676	1 082	635	670	1 070	574
45 to 54 years	7 781	7 781	779	2 249	347	677	428	339	660	399
55 to 64 years	6 894	6 894	616	2 016	339	530	304	330	522	277
65 to 74 years	7 222	7 222	713	2 379	380	526	240	378	518	223
75 to 84 years	4 463	4 463	458	1 725	269	308	103	268	305	102
85 years and over	1 439	1 439	124	767	93	115	23	92	114	23
3 and 4 years	1 878	1 878	149	679	197	158	163	194	158	160
16 years and over	56 933	56 933	6 752	18 693	3 757	4 602	2 993	3 717	4 536	2 813
18 years and over	55 093	55 093	6 548	18 123	3 637	4 421	2 859	3 600	4 357	2 686
21 years and over	52 348	52 348	5 824	17 301	3 403	4 242	2 700	3 366	4 180	2 531
60 years and over	16 774	16 774	1 621	5 978	923	1 235	506	914	1 217	747
62 years and over	15 398	15 398	1 510	5 560	861	1 124	443	853	1 109	420
Median	37.8	37.8	36.1	37.5	30.6	37.7	30.1	30.6	37.7	29.9
Male	68 209	68 209	7 365	21 012	4 523	5 413	4 959	4 475	5 339	4 695
Median age	36.6	36.6	33.9	34.7	29.0	36.5	35.0	28.9	36.4	34.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	140 188	140 188	15 582	44 501	9 417	11 285	9 191	9 320	11 130	8 670
In households	136 989	136 989	14 668	43 583	9 235	11 281	8 402	9 138	11 126	7 881
Householder	55 521	55 521	6 640	18 182	3 859	4 396	2 785	3 817	4 333	2 617
Family householder	38 867	38 867	3 800	12 123	2 352	3 336	2 252	2 323	3 284	2 098
Nonfamily householder	16 654	16 654	2 840	6 059	1 507	1 060	533	1 494	1 049	519
Living alone	13 444	13 444	2 119	4 943	1 174	891	422	1 164	881	414
Spouse	32 071	32 071	2 873	9 695	1 580	2 883	1 815	1 556	2 837	1 673
Child	38 315	38 315	3 705	12 018	2 663	3 309	3 038	2 643	3 274	2 849
Other relatives	4 165	4 165	264	1 240	360	261	371	354	256	363
Nonrelatives	6 917	6 917	1 186	2 448	773	432	393	768	426	379
Institutionalized persons	1 748	1 748	87	695	175	4	789	175	4	789
Other persons in group quarters	1 451	1 451	827	223	7	—	—	7	—	—
Persons per household	2.48	2.48	2.22	2.41	2.41	2.57	3.02	2.41	2.58	3.01
Persons per family	2.93	2.93	2.82	2.91	2.98	2.95	3.32	2.98	2.95	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	23 497	23 497	2 221	8 093	1 258	1 639	910	1 247	1 616	867
In households	22 483	22 483	2 137	7 554	1 257	1 639	666	1 246	1 616	623
Householder	14 868	14 868	1 465	5 060	881	1 060	409	874	1 048	386
Nonfamily householder	6 391	6 391	691	2 409	472	431	154	469	431	154
Living alone	6 057	6 057	660	2 290	445	413	146	443	413	146
Spouse	6 168	6 168	563	1 966	276	444	191	274	435	173
Other relatives	906	906	67	283	48	70	46	46	68	44
Nonrelatives	541	541	42	245	52	65	20	52	65	20
Institutionalized persons	869	869	82	447	1	—	244	1	—	244
Other persons in group quarters	145	145	2	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	38 867	38 867	3 800	12 123	2 352	3 336	2 252	2 323	3 284	2 098
With own children under 18 years	17 203	17 203	1 870	5 569	1 281	1 518	1 266	1 270	1 503	1 193
Number of own children under 18 years	31 559	31 559	3 145	10 021	2 274	2 741	2 563	2 257	2 714	2 399
Married-couple families	32 119	32 119	2 880	9 706	1 578	2 893	1 805	1 552	2 847	1 661
With own children under 18 years	12 774	12 774	1 214	3 953	724	1 231	946	715	1 219	881
Number of own children under 18 years	24 418	24 418	2 198	7 426	1 354	2 286	2 000	1 339	2 263	1 850
Female householder, no husband present	5 009	5 009	716	1 895	606	348	309	603	345	305
With own children under 18 years	3 372	3 372	516	1 299	451	223	228	449	222	224
Number of own children under 18 years	5 575	5 575	753	2 123	753	362	420	751	361	415
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	53 487	53 487	5 963	16 316	3 384	4 218	3 730	3 344	4 154	3 530
Never married	11 994	11 994	2 169	3 761	1 033	824	883	1 027	812	848
Now married, except separated	33 399	33 399	2 961	10 061	1 680	2 953	1 915	1 653	2 907	1 768
Separated	983	983	96	315	87	55	118	86	55	112
Widowed	1 427	1 427	131	441	89	62	108	89	62	107
Divorced	5 684	5 684	606	1 738	495	324	706	489	318	695
Females 15 years and over	57 803	57 803	6 838	18 940	3 802	4 679	3 071	3 762	4 613	2 886
Never married	9 127	9 127	1 990	2 968	1 754	666	488	747	658	462
Now married, except separated	33 364	33 364	2 972	10 069	1 684	2 945	1 894	1 658	2 898	1 750
Separated	1 216	1 216	152	451	77	78	77	154	78	76
Widowed	6 939	6 939	685	2 728	473	503	218	470	499	217
Divorced	7 157	7 157	1 039	2 724	737	487	394	733	480	381

Table 3. **General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Medford city
AGE			
All persons	1 863	1 863	565
Under 5 years	150	150	41
5 to 9 years	135	135	52
10 to 14 years	173	173	41
15 to 19 years	167	167	50
20 to 24 years	149	149	66
25 to 34 years	296	296	91
35 to 44 years	344	344	109
45 to 54 years	194	194	48
55 to 64 years	129	129	32
65 to 74 years	88	88	24
75 to 84 years	30	30	6
85 years and over	8	8	5
3 and 4 years	56	56	15
16 years and over	1 378	1 378	427
18 years and over	1 308	1 308	401
21 years and over	1 195	1 195	358
60 years and over	189	189	50
62 years and over	160	160	41
Median	30.2	30.2	27.8
Female	932	932	291
Under 5 years	75	75	19
5 to 9 years	66	66	27
10 to 14 years	73	73	17
15 to 19 years	72	72	23
20 to 24 years	69	69	39
25 to 34 years	166	166	51
35 to 44 years	187	187	54
45 to 54 years	104	104	24
55 to 64 years	60	60	17
65 to 74 years	36	36	10
75 to 84 years	16	16	5
85 years and over	8	8	5
3 and 4 years	28	28	7
16 years and over	708	708	225
18 years and over	675	675	213
21 years and over	623	623	190
60 years and over	90	90	27
62 years and over	76	76	23
Median	32.1	32.1	27.9
Male	931	931	274
Median age	28.2	28.2	27.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 863	1 863	565
In households	1 834	1 834	549
Householder	652	652	204
Family householder	491	491	144
Nonfamily householder	161	161	60
Living alone	114	114	41
Spouse	337	337	87
Child	611	611	170
Other relatives	89	89	33
Nonrelatives	145	145	55
Institutionalized persons	17	17	12
Other persons in group quarters	12	12	4
Persons per household	2.88	2.88	2.70
Persons per family	3.20	3.20	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	126	126	35
In households	125	125	34
Householder	96	96	26
Nonfamily householder	31	31	11
Living alone	29	29	11
Spouse	19	19	3
Other relatives	7	7	3
Nonrelatives	3	3	2
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	491	491	144
With own children under 18 years	258	258	82
Number of own children under 18 years	474	474	134
Married-couple families	347	347	89
With own children under 18 years	160	160	44
Number of own children under 18 years	314	314	79
Female householder, no husband present	111	111	46
With own children under 18 years	76	76	32
Number of own children under 18 years	120	120	44
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	687	687	203
Never married	221	221	62
Now married, except separated	357	357	98
Separated	21	21	11
Widowed	8	8	3
Divorced	80	80	29
Females 15 years and over	718	718	228
Never married	139	139	51
Now married, except separated	363	363	92
Separated	30	30	11
Widowed	46	46	17
Divorced	140	140	57

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County		
	Medford, OR MSA		
		Total	Medford city
AGE			
All persons	1 429	1 429	542
Under 5 years	116	116	59
5 to 9 years	122	122	59
10 to 14 years	139	139	56
15 to 19 years	165	165	53
20 to 24 years	170	170	30
25 to 34 years	242	242	98
35 to 44 years	224	224	93
45 to 54 years	110	110	36
55 to 64 years	99	99	44
65 to 74 years	29	29	10
75 to 84 years	12	12	4
85 years and over	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	46	46	25
16 years and over	1 019	1 019	356
18 years and over	959	959	333
21 years and over	865	865	312
60 years and over	82	82	35
62 years and over	68	68	27
Median	25.1	25.1	26.5
Female	794	794	304
Under 5 years	47	47	23
5 to 9 years	74	74	34
10 to 14 years	82	82	33
15 to 19 years	77	77	22
20 to 24 years	85	85	21
25 to 34 years	122	122	48
35 to 44 years	141	141	62
45 to 54 years	69	69	19
55 to 64 years	68	68	33
65 to 74 years	20	20	5
75 to 84 years	9	9	4
85 years and over	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	15	15	7
16 years and over	574	574	208
18 years and over	548	548	198
21 years and over	499	499	189
60 years and over	59	59	26
62 years and over	49	49	20
Median	26.8	26.8	29.3
Male	635	635	238
Median age	23.2	23.2	22.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 429	1 429	542
In households	1 350	1 350	536
Householder	382	382	146
Family householder	239	239	105
Nonfamily householder	143	143	41
Living alone	99	99	31
Spouse	302	302	116
Child	493	493	223
Other relatives	57	57	23
Nonrelatives	116	116	28
Institutionalized persons	5	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	74	74	1
Persons per household	2.65	2.65	2.98
Persons per family	3.26	3.26	3.43
Persons 65 years and over	42	42	14
In households	41	41	13
Householder	23	23	6
Nonfamily householder	11	11	2
Living alone	11	11	2
Spouse	10	10	3
Other relatives	7	7	3
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	239	239	105
With own children under 18 years	156	156	77
Number of own children under 18 years	432	432	193
Married-couple families	176	176	73
With own children under 18 years	113	113	53
Number of own children under 18 years	354	354	151
Female householder, no husband present	48	48	28
With own children under 18 years	32	32	21
Number of own children under 18 years	58	58	35
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	461	461	154
Never married	232	232	58
Now married, except separated	191	191	80
Separated	9	9	3
Widowed	3	3	—
Divorced	26	26	13
Females 15 years and over	591	591	214
Never married	184	184	44
Now married, except separated	323	323	129
Separated	10	10	6
Widowed	29	29	13
Divorced	45	45	22

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County
		Total	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	5 949	5 949	2 387	906	542	900	528
Under 5 years	827	827	398	175	74	173	72
5 to 9 years	705	705	283	107	81	107	81
10 to 14 years	613	613	217	79	66	79	65
15 to 19 years	576	576	221	77	54	77	54
20 to 24 years	563	563	258	109	48	108	40
25 to 34 years	1 096	1 096	468	209	116	207	114
35 to 44 years	733	733	254	73	42	72	42
45 to 54 years	377	377	132	32	33	32	33
55 to 64 years	234	234	75	18	17	18	16
65 to 74 years	149	149	54	16	6	16	6
75 to 84 years	68	68	25	10	2	10	2
85 years and over	8	8	2	1	3	1	3
3 and 4 years	334	334	172	76	34	75	33
16 years and over	3 688	3 688	1 446	531	307	527	296
18 years and over	3 457	3 457	1 356	502	284	498	273
21 years and over	3 121	3 121	1 219	450	260	446	250
60 years and over	348	348	119	36	21	36	21
62 years and over	294	294	104	34	19	34	19
Median	22.3	22.3	21.5	20.8	19.6	20.8	19.1
Female	2 744	2 744	1 103	396	249	391	243
Under 5 years	408	408	186	80	41	78	40
5 to 9 years	345	345	136	52	34	52	34
10 to 14 years	291	291	112	42	28	42	28
15 to 19 years	272	272	109	42	29	42	29
20 to 24 years	230	230	102	37	22	36	17
25 to 34 years	460	460	195	75	53	74	53
35 to 44 years	325	325	116	31	14	30	14
45 to 54 years	178	178	62	13	16	13	16
55 to 64 years	110	110	37	9	7	9	7
65 to 74 years	75	75	29	7	2	7	2
75 to 84 years	43	43	17	7	1	7	1
85 years and over	7	7	2	1	2	1	2
3 and 4 years	151	151	67	28	19	27	19
16 years and over	1 639	1 639	652	215	138	212	133
18 years and over	1 531	1 531	606	199	126	196	121
21 years and over	1 374	1 374	538	173	111	170	106
60 years and over	183	183	66	20	11	20	11
62 years and over	160	160	58	19	11	19	11
Median	21.1	21.1	20.4	18.1	18.4	18.1	17.9
Male	3 205	3 205	1 284	510	293	509	285
Median age	22.9	22.9	22.1	22.1	21.4	22.0	21.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	5 949	5 949	2 387	906	542	900	528
In households	5 671	5 671	2 334	870	521	864	507
Householder	1 511	1 511	612	211	110	210	105
Family householder	1 156	1 156	468	169	93	168	89
Nonfamily householder	355	355	144	42	17	42	16
Living alone	245	245	99	29	14	29	13
Spouse	861	861	327	100	75	98	71
Child	2 374	2 374	959	362	232	360	230
Other relatives	440	440	196	84	65	83	64
Nonrelatives	485	485	240	113	39	113	37
Institutionalized persons	51	51	39	36	7	36	7
Other persons in group quarters	227	227	14	—	14	—	14
Persons per household	3.34	3.34	3.36	3.65	3.91	3.64	3.97
Persons per family	3.70	3.70	3.63	3.79	4.13	3.79	4.20
Persons 65 years and over	225	225	81	27	11	27	11
In households	219	219	80	27	8	27	8
Householder	144	144	53	19	5	19	5
Nonfamily householder	67	67	25	10	4	10	4
Living alone	65	65	24	10	4	10	4
Spouse	56	56	21	5	2	5	2
Other relatives	13	13	4	1	1	1	1
Nonrelatives	6	6	2	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	4	4	1	—	3	—	3
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 156	1 156	468	169	93	168	89
With own children under 18 years	789	789	318	117	71	116	70
Number of own children under 18 years	2 121	2 121	878	341	218	339	216
Married-couple families	883	883	340	114	73	113	69
With own children under 18 years	598	598	222	77	56	76	55
Number of own children under 18 years	1 561	1 561	592	190	163	188	161
Female householder, no husband present	163	163	81	35	9	35	9
With own children under 18 years	124	124	65	29	9	29	9
Number of own children under 18 years	424	424	225	129	41	129	41
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	2 104	2 104	820	323	175	322	169
Never married	739	739	303	133	57	133	56
Now married, except separated	1 118	1 118	413	156	98	155	93
Separated	44	44	24	11	5	11	5
Widowed	22	22	6	1	2	1	2
Divorced	181	181	74	22	13	22	13
Females 15 years and over	1 700	1 700	669	222	146	219	141
Never married	432	432	173	59	32	58	32
Now married, except separated	962	962	367	118	89	116	84
Separated	47	47	26	9	4	9	4
Widowed	102	102	38	13	9	13	9
Divorced	157	157	65	23	12	23	12

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County	
	Medford, OR MSA	Total	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	136 957	136 957	43 392	9 038	8 878	8 942	8 371
Under 5 years	8 646	8 646	3 065	881	728	871	702
5 to 9 years	9 537	9 537	3 003	675	819	673	777
10 to 14 years	9 559	9 559	2 752	513	722	508	657
15 to 19 years	8 844	8 844	2 610	567	624	562	585
20 to 24 years	7 616	7 616	2 624	842	442	833	429
25 to 34 years	18 402	18 402	6 555	1 806	1 398	1 798	1 359
35 to 44 years	22 504	22 504	6 810	1 290	1 384	1 274	1 256
45 to 54 years	15 252	15 252	4 290	661	984	648	922
55 to 64 years	13 282	13 282	3 651	568	876	551	826
65 to 74 years	13 574	13 574	4 273	670	619	665	581
75 to 84 years	7 678	7 678	2 745	447	237	443	233
85 years and over	2 063	2 063	1 014	118	45	116	44
3 and 4 years	3 657	3 657	1 301	364	327	361	314
16 years and over	107 462	107 462	34 058	6 880	6 465	6 801	6 103
18 years and over	103 868	103 868	32 983	6 674	6 190	6 599	5 847
21 years and over	98 640	98 640	31 446	6 244	5 898	6 170	5 566
60 years and over	30 261	30 261	9 999	1 534	1 316	1 515	1 250
62 years and over	27 679	27 679	9 280	1 433	1 158	1 415	1 102
Median	37.6	37.6	36.6	30.2	32.7	30.1	32.4
Female	70 392	70 392	22 949	4 726	4 086	4 678	3 835
Under 5 years	4 292	4 292	1 545	435	356	429	346
5 to 9 years	4 641	4 641	1 448	329	402	328	380
10 to 14 years	4 686	4 686	1 359	261	347	259	308
15 to 19 years	4 427	4 427	1 332	309	315	306	300
20 to 24 years	3 850	3 850	1 360	434	228	428	220
25 to 34 years	9 518	9 518	3 384	891	731	887	709
35 to 44 years	11 487	11 487	3 484	662	629	657	568
45 to 54 years	7 655	7 655	2 211	342	417	334	388
55 to 64 years	6 816	6 816	1 992	334	298	325	271
65 to 74 years	7 158	7 158	2 357	375	238	373	221
75 to 84 years	4 427	4 427	1 711	262	103	261	102
85 years and over	1 435	1 435	766	92	22	91	22
3 and 4 years	1 798	1 798	650	182	153	179	150
16 years and over	55 934	55 934	18 358	3 658	2 906	3 619	2 731
18 years and over	54 154	54 154	17 813	3 542	2 776	3 506	2 608
21 years and over	51 493	51 493	17 014	3 317	2 625	3 281	2 461
60 years and over	16 625	16 625	5 927	906	498	897	469
62 years and over	15 265	15 265	5 514	845	435	837	412
Median	38.1	38.1	37.8	31.1	30.3	31.0	30.1
Male	66 565	66 565	20 443	4 312	4 792	4 264	4 536
Median age	37.0	37.0	35.1	29.5	35.5	29.4	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	136 957	136 957	43 392	9 038	8 878	8 942	8 371
In households	133 898	133 898	42 517	8 889	8 094	8 793	7 587
Householder	54 652	54 652	17 892	3 774	2 715	3 732	2 552
Family householder	38 246	38 246	11 918	2 289	2 197	2 260	2 047
Nonfamily householder	16 406	16 406	5 974	1 485	518	1 472	505
Living alone	13 263	13 263	4 878	1 154	410	1 144	403
Spouse	31 552	31 552	9 524	1 537	1 767	1 514	1 629
Child	37 005	37 005	11 550	2 498	2 911	2 478	2 724
Other relatives	3 995	3 995	1 187	343	335	337	328
Nonrelatives	6 694	6 694	2 364	737	366	732	354
Institutionalized persons	1 706	1 706	660	142	784	142	784
Other persons in group quarters	1 353	1 353	215	7	—	7	—
Persons per household	2.47	2.47	2.40	2.39	3.01	2.39	3.00
Persons per family	2.92	2.92	2.90	2.96	3.31	2.96	3.32
Persons 65 years and over	23 315	23 315	8 032	1 235	901	1 224	858
In households	22 306	22 306	7 493	1 234	660	1 223	617
Householder	14 751	14 751	5 018	864	406	857	383
Nonfamily householder	6 333	6 333	2 387	462	152	459	152
Living alone	6 000	6 000	2 269	435	144	433	144
Spouse	6 122	6 122	1 950	272	189	270	171
Other relatives	897	897	281	47	45	45	43
Nonrelatives	536	536	244	51	20	51	20
Institutionalized persons	866	866	447	1	241	1	241
Other persons in group quarters	143	143	92	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	38 246	38 246	11 918	2 289	2 197	2 260	2 047
With own children under 18 years	16 815	16 815	5 447	1 242	1 227	1 231	1 155
Number of own children under 18 years	30 392	30 392	9 591	2 119	2 445	2 102	2 283
Married-couple families	31 636	31 636	9 547	1 532	1 764	1 506	1 624
With own children under 18 years	12 482	12 482	3 866	698	917	689	853
Number of own children under 18 years	23 585	23 585	7 147	1 276	1 916	1 261	1 768
Female householder, no husband present	4 916	4 916	1 863	593	301	590	297
With own children under 18 years	3 306	3 306	1 276	441	220	439	216
Number of own children under 18 years	5 312	5 312	2 000	687	390	685	385
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	52 442	52 442	15 975	3 268	3 628	3 228	3 434
Never married	11 656	11 656	3 649	989	845	983	811
Now married, except separated	32 834	32 834	9 885	1 623	1 865	1 596	1 723
Separated	964	964	306	83	115	82	109
Widowed	1 413	1 413	437	88	107	88	106
Divorced	5 575	5 575	1 698	485	696	479	685
Females 15 years and over	56 773	56 773	18 597	3 701	2 981	3 662	2 801
Never married	8 894	8 894	2 900	736	474	729	448
Now married, except separated	32 782	32 782	9 870	1 628	1 839	1 603	1 700
Separated	1 190	1 190	436	150	75	150	74
Widowed	6 863	6 863	2 704	464	211	461	210
Divorced	7 044	7 044	2 687	723	382	719	369

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA		Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County								
	Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13
RACE													
All persons	146 389	16 234	46 951	10 246	3 794	11 695	8 479	4 945	3 956	4 239	6 363	1 909	9 648
White	140 188	15 582	44 501	9 417	3 614	11 285	8 270	4 614	3 793	4 116	6 139	1 832	9 191
Black	340	81	120	58	1	15	4	4	3	9	4	40	35
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 863	152	565	198	59	86	52	71	55	57	49	40	147
American Indian	1 830	145	551	198	54	84	46	71	54	57	47	40	146
Eskimo	25	7	11	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Aleut	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 429	339	545	66	24	187	58	45	27	35	75	17	60
Asian	1 277	303	487	57	22	162	56	41	26	33	65	14	56
Chinese	240	90	12	12	9	31	20	8	1	9	14	—	14
Filipino	246	27	108	15	3	51	4	6	6	8	16	2	17
Japanese	314	121	84	7	6	34	14	17	11	6	6	1	13
Asian Indian	210	40	53	8	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	—	—
Korean	51	—	82	—	—	33	7	8	5	8	12	1	7
Vietnamese	7	—	26	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodian	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	53	23	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Other Asian	84	17	22	6	—	6	3	1	2	—	2	—	4
Pacific Islander	152	36	55	2	2	25	2	4	1	2	10	3	4
Polynesian	92	21	24	8	1	6	1	3	1	2	6	—	2
Samoan	24	11	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Other Pacific Islander	22	1	17	1	—	13	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Other race	2 569	80	1 223	507	96	122	90	211	68	22	76	20	215
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	146 389	16 234	46 951	10 246	3 794	11 695	8 479	4 945	3 956	4 239	6 363	1 909	9 648
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5 949	382	2 387	906	156	321	291	350	141	118	203	70	342
Mexican	4 524	216	1 891	753	130	221	196	313	115	69	140	43	442
Puerto Rican	101	23	39	11	5	8	5	5	—	2	1	—	9
Cuban	33	1	21	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	1 291	142	436	141	20	84	86	32	26	47	58	26	88
Not of Hispanic origin	140 440	15 852	44 564	9 340	3 638	11 374	8 188	4 595	3 815	4 121	6 160	1 839	9 106
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	146 389	16 234	46 951	10 246	3 794	11 695	8 479	4 945	3 956	4 239	6 363	1 909	9 648
White	140 188	15 582	44 501	9 417	3 614	11 285	8 270	4 614	3 793	4 117	6 159	1 832	9 191
Hispanic origin	3 231	286	1 109	379	56	191	196	139	72	91	126	44	313
Not of Hispanic origin	136 957	15 296	43 392	9 038	3 558	11 094	8 074	4 475	3 721	4 026	6 033	1 788	8 878
Black	340	81	120	58	1	15	9	4	13	8	4	—	35
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 863	152	565	198	59	86	52	71	55	57	49	40	147
American Indian	1 830	145	551	198	54	84	46	71	54	57	47	40	146
Eskimo	25	7	11	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Aleut	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 429	339	545	66	24	187	58	45	27	35	75	17	60
Asian	1 277	303	487	57	22	162	56	41	26	33	65	14	56
Chinese	240	90	12	12	9	31	20	8	1	9	14	—	14
Filipino	246	27	108	15	3	51	4	6	6	8	16	2	17
Japanese	314	121	84	7	6	34	14	17	11	6	6	1	13
Asian Indian	210	40	53	8	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	—	—
Korean	51	—	82	—	—	33	7	8	5	8	12	1	7
Vietnamese	7	—	26	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodian	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	53	23	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Other Asian	84	17	22	6	—	6	3	1	2	—	2	—	4
Pacific Islander	152	36	55	2	2	25	2	4	1	2	10	3	4
Polynesian	92	21	24	8	1	6	1	3	1	2	6	—	2
Samoan	24	11	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Other Pacific Islander	22	1	17	1	—	13	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Other race	2 569	80	1 223	507	96	122	90	211	68	22	76	20	215

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

MEDFORD, OR MSA 15

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Medford city, Jackson County													
Ashland city, Jackson County—Con.													
RACE													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area													
Tract 24 (pt.)													
Tract 25 (pt.)													
Tract 1													
Tract 2 (pt.)													
Tract 3 (pt.)													
Tract 4 (pt.)													
Tract 5													
Tract 6 (pt.)													
Tract 7 (pt.)													
Tract 8 (pt.)													
Tract 9 (pt.)													
Tract 10 (pt.)													
Tract 12 (pt.)													
All persons													
White													
Black													
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut													
American Indian													
Eskimo													
Aleut													
Asian or Pacific Islander													
Asian													
Chinese													
Filipino													
Japanese													
Asian Indian													
Korean													
Vietnamese													
Cambodian													
Hmong													
Laotian													
Thai													
Other Asian													
Pacific Islander													
Hawaiian													
Samoa													
Guamanian													
Other Pacific Islander													
Other race													
Hispanic ORIGIN													
All persons													
Hispanic origin (of any race)													
Mexican													
Puerto Rican													
Cuban													
Other Hispanic													
Not of Hispanic origin													
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons													
White													
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
Black													
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut													
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
Asian or Pacific Islander													
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													
Other race													
Hispanic origin													
Not of Hispanic origin													

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County—Con.		Remainder of Jackson County							
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
RACE										
All persons	526	17	104	193	155	506	2 959	3 443	4 239	5 759
White	521	17	97	181	155	465	2 778	3 297	4 117	5 581
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	—	1	6	—	1	46	50	57	44
American Indian	3	—	1	6	—	1	46	49	57	43
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	—	1	—	—	6	21	25	35	74
Asian	2	—	—	—	—	6	18	25	33	64
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	9	2
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8	16
Japanese	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	10	6	6
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	8	12
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Camboodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	16
Hawaiian	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	2
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	10
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Other race	—	—	5	6	—	34	113	62	22	58
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	526	17	104	193	155	506	2 959	3 443	4 239	5 759
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14	—	6	6	5	60	208	114	148	148
Mexican	13	—	6	6	2	57	183	90	69	90
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	5
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	1	—	—	—	3	3	23	24	47	53
Nat of Hispanic origin	512	17	98	187	150	446	2 751	3 329	4 121	5 611
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	526	17	104	193	155	506	2 959	3 443	4 239	5 759
White	521	17	97	181	155	465	2 778	3 297	4 117	5 581
Hispanic origin	14	—	6	6	5	60	208	114	148	148
Nat of Hispanic origin	507	17	96	181	150	439	2 687	3 244	4 026	5 492
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	—	1	6	—	1	46	50	57	44
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	—	1	6	—	1	43	48	51	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	25	35	74
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	—	1	—	—	6	21	25	33	73
Hispanic origin	—	—	5	6	—	34	113	62	22	58
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	—	5	6	—	34	113	59	18	55
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Jackson County—Con.										
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
RACE										
White	3 280	775	9 122	5 006	3 705	7 849	4 550	526	42	221
Black	3 195	731	8 670	4 812	3 639	7 474	4 209	504	42	220
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	47	24	35	92	30	19	8	3	—	—
Asian Indian	45	24	144	91	30	112	58	9	—	—
Eskimo	1	—	143	—	—	111	58	—	—	—
Asian	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	9	3	58	42	9	82	19	5	—	—
Japanese	2	2	54	38	8	73	15	4	—	—
Asian Indian	2	2	14	—	1	37	11	—	—	—
Japanese	4	—	17	22	2	7	2	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	11	6	4	13	2	1	—	—
Korean	—	—	7	2	1	10	—	2	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	1	4	4	1	4	4	1	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	2	4	1	8	3	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	27	17	215	53	26	162	256	5	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	3 280	775	9 122	5 006	3 705	7 849	4 550	526	42	221
Hispanic origin (of any race)	97	39	526	184	109	331	341	8	—	3
Mexican	70	31	432	142	96	235	311	4	—	2
Puerto Rican	—	—	9	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	27	7	87	41	11	90	27	4	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin	3 183	736	8 594	4 822	3 596	7 518	4 209	518	42	218
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	3 280	775	9 122	5 006	3 705	7 849	4 550	526	42	221
White	3 195	731	8 670	4 812	3 639	7 474	4 209	504	42	220
Hispanic origin	68	19	299	125	82	167	86	3	—	3
Not of Hispanic origin	3 127	712	8 371	4 687	3 557	7 307	4 123	501	42	217
Black	1	—	35	7	1	19	8	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	30	7	1	19	8	3	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	47	24	144	92	30	112	58	9	—	—
Hispanic origin	4	2	8	7	1	11	3	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	43	22	136	85	29	111	55	5	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	3	58	42	9	82	19	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	4	2	—	3	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	10	2	54	40	9	79	18	5	—	—
Other race	27	17	215	53	26	162	256	5	—	—
Hispanic origin	25	17	213	50	26	160	251	5	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	3	3	—	2	5	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Jackson County—Con.								
		Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.98
RACE										
All persons		1 484	1 589	1 946	2 345	4 851	3 884	6 109	8 562	
White		1 455	1 514	1 911	2 269	4 707	3 777	5 950	8 355	
Black		1	6	4	1	5	9	12	7	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		20	13	11	60	81	54	67	115	
Asian		20	11	11	60	81	54	67	115	
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Aleut		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander		7	9	11	2	26	26	28	50	
Asian		5	7	11	2	16	25	26	46	
Chinese		—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	
Filipino		1	—	1	—	3	1	12	5	
Japanese		2	2	5	1	1	10	3	15	
Asian Indian		1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	
Korean		1	1	2	—	4	8	6	9	
Vietnamese		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian		—	2	1	—	5	3	2	16	
Pacific Islander		2	1	—	—	10	1	2	4	
Hawaiian		1	1	—	—	10	1	1	3	
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race		1	48	9	13	32	18	50	34	
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons		1 484	1 589	1 946	2 345	4 851	3 884	6 109	8 562	
Hispanic origin (of any race)		35	113	45	74	95	106	218	189	
Mexican		5	95	30	39	67	89	150	116	
Puerto Rican		1	2	1	1	2	—	6	—	
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Other Hispanic		29	16	14	33	26	17	58	72	
Not of Hispanic origin		1 449	1 476	1 901	2 271	4 756	3 778	5 891	8 373	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons		1 484	1 589	1 946	2 345	4 851	3 884	6 109	8 562	
White		1 455	1 514	1 911	2 269	4 707	3 777	5 950	8 355	
Hispanic origin		35	113	45	74	95	106	218	189	
Not of Hispanic origin		1 423	1 449	1 880	2 212	4 651	3 692	5 787	8 216	
Black		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin		—	6	4	1	5	9	12	7	
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		20	13	11	60	81	54	67	116	
Hispanic origin		19	13	7	56	78	51	5	19	
Not of Hispanic origin		1	8	11	2	26	26	28	50	
Asian or Pacific Islander		7	8	11	2	26	26	28	50	
Hispanic origin		6	8	9	2	21	26	28	34	
Not of Hispanic origin		1	48	9	13	32	18	50	34	
Other race		1	48	9	13	31	18	50	31	
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County					
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
All housing units	60 376	60 376	7 204	19 684	4 327	1 661	4 704	3 540	1 819	1 658
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	57 238	57 238	6 853	18 867	4 074	1 594	4 521	3 439	1 779	1 586
Owner-occupied housing units	37 920	37 920	3 535	10 707	1 681	1 027	3 167	2 403	1 364	1 184
Percent of occupied housing units	66.2	66.2	51.6	56.7	41.3	64.4	70.1	69.9	76.7	74.7
White	37 198	37 198	3 498	10 499	1 641	999	3 105	2 374	1 333	1 162
Black	27	27	3	9	2	—	4	2	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	349	349	15	82	19	16	15	12	13	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	166	166	13	63	9	3	28	8	10	6
Other race	180	180	6	54	10	9	15	7	8	6
Hispanic origin (of any race)	631	631	44	201	46	20	51	34	24	19
White, not of Hispanic origin	36 768	36 768	3 460	10 363	1 608	989	3 072	2 348	1 318	1 151
Renter-occupied housing units	19 318	19 318	3 318	8 160	2 393	567	1 354	1 036	415	402
White	18 323	18 323	3 142	7 683	2 218	547	1 291	1 007	377	376
Black	55	55	25	23	11	1	2	—	—	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	303	303	42	122	43	4	20	9	6	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	216	216	89	83	10	3	17	8	2	2
Other race	421	421	20	249	111	12	24	12	30	15
Hispanic origin (of any race)	880	880	102	411	165	17	49	33	47	26
White, not of Hispanic origin	17 884	17 884	3 065	7 529	2 166	542	1 267	986	358	366
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	3 138	3 138	351	817	253	67	183	101	40	72
For sale only	548	548	96	119	25	9	35	16	10	18
For rent	824	824	94	371	133	17	91	41	10	24
Rented or sold, not occupied	445	445	56	123	22	19	23	22	6	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	492	492	37	50	4	10	17	9	2	2
For migrant workers	38	38	—	9	3	—	1	—	2	—
Other vacant	791	791	68	145	66	12	16	13	10	14
Boorded up	27	27	—	10	6	—	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	1 278	1 278	351	391	125	28	59	80	13	16
2 rooms	2 519	2 519	394	958	205	89	151	211	34	61
3 rooms	5 788	5 788	825	2 026	611	181	263	205	86	136
4 rooms	12 714	12 714	1 449	3 976	1 245	491	547	388	258	308
5 rooms	14 224	14 224	1 517	4 276	1 068	429	981	529	475	410
6 rooms	12 082	12 082	1 254	3 990	638	313	1 277	793	537	357
7 rooms	6 560	6 560	730	2 330	261	100	886	657	267	224
8 or more rooms	5 211	5 211	684	1 737	174	30	540	677	149	146
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.3
Mean, all housing units	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.9	6.2	6.6	5.8	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	38 399	38 399	4 519	12 861	2 903	816	3 583	2 451	1 610	1 126
1, attached	1 353	1 353	245	677	253	16	53	155	19	30
2	2 091	2 091	405	1 117	575	40	45	147	31	32
3 or 4	2 482	2 482	433	1 156	262	123	309	52	15	9
5 to 9	1 841	1 841	600	931	191	46	290	133	3	22
10 to 19	1 170	1 170	406	469	81	38	33	53	—	6
20 to 49	807	807	151	575	—	33	132	137	—	—
50 or more	1 096	1 096	176	920	—	—	222	306	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	10 601	10 601	190	807	37	535	9	81	130	419
Other	536	536	79	171	25	14	28	25	11	14
Occupied housing units	57 238	57 238	6 853	18 867	4 074	1 594	4 521	3 439	1 779	1 586
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	13 745	13 745	2 204	5 054	1 206	467	914	837	286	359
2 persons	21 842	21 842	2 508	6 902	1 300	597	1 725	1 507	676	662
3 persons	8 987	8 987	1 039	2 896	657	233	784	432	304	229
4 persons	7 649	7 649	769	2 494	535	180	703	427	316	191
5 persons	3 225	3 225	235	1 004	239	80	271	164	128	87
6 or more persons	1 790	1 790	98	517	137	37	124	72	69	58
Median, occupied housing units	2.18	2.18	1.99	2.13	2.14	2.05	2.28	2.09	2.39	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.23	2.23	2.19	2.23	2.08	2.01	2.38	2.19	2.34	2.12
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.05	2.05	1.71	1.96	2.20	2.15	1.94	1.74	2.71	2.33
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	55 022	55 022	6 724	18 226	3 816	1 538	4 442	3 397	1 711	1 540
1.01 to 1.50	1 471	1 471	84	427	171	34	58	31	45	35
1.51 or more	745	745	45	214	87	22	21	11	23	11
Mean	.48	.48	.45	.47	.53	.50	.45	.40	.49	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 008	25 008	3 060	9 209	1 535	536	2 943	2 090	1 174	744
Less than \$20,000	110	110	7	40	14	5	2	—	—	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 372	1 372	20	606	382	78	19	10	33	59
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 704	5 704	143	2 333	871	298	339	106	369	222
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6 849	6 849	449	2 675	209	138	1 029	414	513	238
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4 281	4 281	1 592	32	32	12	804	508	178	136
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4 213	4 213	1 011	1 404	21	3	583	664	61	57
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 500	1 500	461	348	5	—	104	220	13	20
\$200,000 to \$249,999	485	485	157	104	1	2	26	87	1	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	253	253	80	55	—	—	18	40	3	1
\$300,000 or more	241	241	68	52	—	—	12	39	1	2
Median (dollars)	74 900	74 900	111 100	71 000	47 000	53 000	81 600	100 300	65 800	66 100
Mean (dollars)	89 700	89 700	127 300	82 100	49 500	53 900	90 700	117 500	70 300	73 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	18 462	18 462	3 298	8 055	2 371	559	1 336	1 009	394	386
Median contract rent (dollars)	345	345	352	358	321	349	442	432	382	327
Mean contract rent (dollars)	365	365	365	382	321	341	467	555	387	348
With meals included in rent	359	359	7	343	3	—	91	241	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	978	978	413	1 013	188	—	1 071	1 021	263	—
No meals included in rent	17 318	17 318	3 206	7 545	2 332	532	1 217	743	376	365
No cash rent	779	779	85	167	36	27	28	25	17	21

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 21	Tract 22
All housing units	1 580	2 381	697	3 004	3 499	1 969	2 179	1 294	2 004
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 528	2 311	679	2 893	3 365	1 887	2 079	1 214	1 922
Owner-occupied housing units	1 215	1 611	524	2 229	2 417	1 341	1 270	666	1 267
Percent of occupied housing units	79.5	69.7	77.2	77.0	71.8	71.1	61.1	54.9	65.9
White	1 194	1 584	510	2 159	2 350	1 304	1 251	659	1 259
Black	1	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	11	8	34	36	12	10	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	10	3	13	10	5	5	2	6
Other race	5	6	3	21	19	20	1	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	22	18	10	56	41	31	18	4	11
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 177	1 572	505	2 126	2 328	1 293	1 234	655	1 250
Renter-occupied housing units	313	700	155	664	948	546	809	548	655
White	305	668	143	626	902	494	767	524	610
Black	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	11	8	17	8	15	8	8	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	6	3	4	15	3	20	10	23
Other race	2	15	1	15	22	41	6	3	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	7	28	7	54	44	49	29	13	19
White, not of Hispanic origin	300	655	138	589	881	486	745	514	597
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	52	70	18	111	134	82	100	80	82
For sale only	14	21	1	37	42	27	30	36	21
For rent	9	20	—	11	32	28	22	13	28
Rented or sold, not occupied	14	8	4	15	11	16	14	17	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	6	4	4	13	4	8	4	11
For migrant workers	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	11	15	9	38	33	7	26	10	10
Boarded up	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	6	11	1	22	64	27	55	25	196
2 rooms	38	42	4	83	140	108	117	61	66
3 rooms	75	159	24	216	392	247	261	104	121
4 rooms	196	424	97	644	1 018	501	418	277	203
5 rooms	319	636	206	927	853	491	593	248	355
6 rooms	468	641	235	609	544	357	442	223	418
7 rooms	246	308	93	265	265	151	164	166	320
8 or more rooms	232	160	37	238	223	87	129	190	325
Median, all housing units	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.6
Mean, all housing units	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	6.4	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 314	1 803	660	1 630	1 367	883	1 377	833	1 524
1, attached	12	53	3	18	58	40	55	98	24
2	4	85	6	21	107	59	64	93	42
3 or 4	78	167	—	44	207	111	28	112	41
5 to 9	4	34	—	20	94	11	130	120	44
10 to 19	21	34	—	31	100	16	102	13	97
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	25	22	43	—	77
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	120
Mobile home or trailer	139	195	24	1 231	1 518	810	302	6	24
Other	8	10	4	9	23	17	22	19	11
Occupied housing units	1 528	2 311	679	2 893	3 365	1 887	2 079	1 214	1 922
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	211	428	100	435	943	527	634	332	551
2 persons	596	849	254	874	1 375	717	720	459	746
3 persons	283	410	126	543	460	281	334	198	300
4 persons	270	362	130	525	366	208	251	159	230
5 persons	122	168	47	316	139	87	91	50	70
6 or more persons	46	94	22	200	82	67	49	16	25
Median, occupied housing units	2.43	2.36	2.44	2.75	2.04	2.08	2.06	2.10	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.42	2.32	2.45	2.63	2.05	2.09	2.16	2.28	2.20
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.46	2.48	2.43	3.08	2.01	2.06	1.88	1.83	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 494	2 228	658	2 655	3 264	1 783	2 026	1 200	1 893
1.01 to 1.50	28	57	15	173	56	57	35	13	18
1.51 or more	6	26	6	65	45	47	18	1	11
Mean	.47	.50	.50	.58	.47	.50	.48	.43	.41
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	987	1 353	462	1 106	958	583	928	585	1 149
Less than \$20,000	3	1	2	2	6	2	4	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	14	80	6	59	56	44	6	3	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	149	505	65	545	203	212	51	22	24
\$60,000 to \$79,999	397	539	265	237	284	206	211	54	83
\$80,000 to \$99,999	174	169	83	105	163	54	306	83	155
\$100,000 to \$149,999	156	56	29	105	138	36	270	194	455
\$150,000 to \$199,999	50	3	8	28	81	20	59	111	260
\$200,000 to \$249,999	20	—	2	8	14	5	15	52	85
\$250,000 to \$299,999	9	—	—	2	9	2	4	36	41
\$300,000 or more	15	—	2	15	4	2	2	29	42
Median (dollars)	75 300	62 600	71 500	56 500	74 000	62 100	92 300	131 700	133 600
Mean (dollars)	93 100	64 800	77 500	72 500	88 400	71 400	101 100	152 200	149 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	282	689	141	614	919	528	803	543	644
Median contract rent (dollars)	375	356	433	322	351	288	352	395	343
Mean contract rent (dollars)	390	369	432	332	336	282	368	408	355
With meals included in rent	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	3	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	1 250	—	—	—	159	—	782	146	—
No meals included in rent	266	668	130	579	859	505	769	523	625
No cash rent	15	21	11	35	57	23	32	17	19

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.		Ashland city, Jackson County							
	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)
All housing units	586	886	26	1 935	890	1 163	1 272	1 915	3	-
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	559	729	24	1 843	864	1 089	1 195	1 835	3	-
Owner-occupied housing units	452	581	18	1 077	241	346	648	1 205	-	-
Percent of occupied housing units	80.9	79.7	75.0	58.4	27.9	31.8	54.2	65.7	-	-
White	447	573	18	1 062	238	342	641	1 197	-	-
Black	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	4	-	7	1	2	5	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	3	-	5	-	-	2	6	-	-
Other race	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	9	8	-	16	3	10	4	11	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin	438	567	18	1 047	237	333	637	1 188	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	107	148	6	766	623	743	547	630	3	-
White	103	146	6	726	583	716	523	585	3	-
Black	-	-	-	1	5	7	3	9	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	-	14	8	3	8	9	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	20	22	14	10	23	-	-
Other race	3	-	-	5	5	3	3	4	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10	-	-	28	20	23	13	18	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin	96	146	6	704	568	698	513	573	3	-
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	27	157	2	92	26	74	77	80	-	-
For sale only	8	14	-	28	2	9	36	21	-	-
For rent	6	9	-	20	13	22	11	28	-	-
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	16	1	12	4	12	16	11	-	-
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	-	100	-	8	4	11	4	10	-	-
For migrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant	11	18	1	24	3	20	10	10	-	-
Boarded up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROOMS										
1 room	7	31	-	41	43	50	24	193	-	-
2 rooms	11	62	-	101	81	91	61	60	-	-
3 rooms	30	77	2	227	134	245	101	116	-	-
4 rooms	98	117	3	375	279	326	274	190	2	-
5 rooms	129	186	3	543	163	220	246	342	-	-
6 rooms	132	168	8	409	99	114	218	406	-	-
7 rooms	83	111	6	140	46	65	164	309	-	-
8 or more rooms	96	134	4	99	45	52	184	299	1	-
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.3	6.1	4.9	4.2	4.1	5.2	5.6	4.3	-
Mean, all housing units	5.8	5.4	6.1	4.9	4.4	4.3	5.4	5.4	6.0	-
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.6	6.2	4.9	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.7	4.3	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.8	6.5	5.4	5.8	5.3	6.4	6.3	-	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.5	4.3	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	451	653	26	1 274	407	550	813	1 447	2	-
1, attached	9	10	-	54	18	53	98	22	-	-
2	5	2	-	64	75	134	93	39	-	-
3 or 4	-	4	-	97	97	155	112	41	-	-
5 to 9	-	-	-	130	123	183	120	44	-	-
10 to 19	-	-	-	102	135	59	13	97	-	-
20 to 49	-	-	-	43	31	-	-	77	-	-
50 or more	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	120	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	113	160	-	165	-	2	4	18	1	-
Other	8	57	-	19	4	27	19	10	-	-
Occupied housing units	559	729	24	1 843	864	1 089	1 195	1 835	3	-
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	95	104	4	559	281	498	328	532	2	-
2 persons	220	318	9	631	347	358	449	714	-	-
3 persons	105	122	6	298	132	125	196	282	-	-
4 persons	77	120	4	229	73	88	156	219	-	-
5 persons	37	36	-	82	21	16	50	66	-	-
6 or more persons	25	29	1	44	10	4	16	22	1	-
Median, occupied housing units	2.34	2.32	2.39	2.07	1.94	1.63	2.10	2.04	1.50-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.32	2.33	2.70	2.19	2.18	1.92	2.29	2.20	-	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.42	2.26	1.83	1.87	1.84	1.50-	1.83	1.50-	1.50-	-
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	538	699	24	1 803	840	1 066	1 181	1 807	3	-
1.01 to 1.50	9	19	-	28	16	10	13	17	-	-
1.51 or more	12	11	-	12	8	13	1	11	-	-
Mean	.46	.47	.43	.48	.48	.44	.43	.41	.56	-
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	239	236	17	874	217	272	573	1 107	-	-
Less than \$20,000	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	1	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8	6	-	6	3	7	3	1	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	17	10	1	49	17	33	22	21	-	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	36	21	1	202	51	63	52	80	-	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	36	29	3	297	53	76	81	154	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	88	66	8	245	55	71	191	441	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	43	50	3	56	23	15	108	256	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	6	20	1	11	8	2	51	84	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3	16	-	2	4	3	36	35	-	-
\$300,000 or more	2	18	-	2	3	1	28	34	-	-
Median (dollars)	110 600	138 300	127 500	91 600	94 000	88 600	131 500	133 500	-	-
Mean (dollars)	117 000	160 400	126 600	99 900	110 800	95 700	152 200	146 900	-	-
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	78	91	6	762	620	739	543	626	2	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	372	342	537	355	341	325	395	341	625	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	387	383	556	371	353	347	408	354	625	-
With meals included in rent	2	1	-	2	1	1	3	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	188	1 250	-	782	313	575	146	-	-	-
No meals included in rent	61	71	6	732	612	723	523	609	1	-
No cash rent	15	19	-	28	7	15	17	17	1	-

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990** — Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
All housing units -----	844	4 283	1 577	4 637	3 323	3 335	709	221	—	188
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units -----	767	4 031	1 513	4 458	3 215	3 237	695	213	—	182
Owner-occupied housing units -----	134	1 654	978	3 117	1 263	2 234	536	177	—	139
Percent of occupied housing units -----	17.5	41.0	64.6	69.9	39.3	69.0	77.1	83.1	—	76.4
White -----	126	1 615	951	3 055	1 247	2 205	522	174	—	137
Black -----	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	1	19	15	15	6	12	6	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	3	9	3	28	2	8	6	1	—	—
Other race -----	4	9	9	15	7	7	2	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	8	45	20	50	23	33	9	3	—	3
White, nat of Hispanic origin -----	122	1 582	941	3 023	1 231	2 180	515	173	—	134
Renter-occupied housing units -----	633	2 377	535	1 341	1 952	1 003	159	36	—	43
White -----	558	2 202	516	1 278	1 862	977	140	33	—	40
Black -----	1	11	1	2	7	—	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	10	43	4	20	32	9	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	12	10	3	17	30	8	1	—	—	1
Other race -----	52	111	11	24	21	9	17	2	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	66	165	16	49	53	27	22	2	—	7
White, nat of Hispanic origin -----	548	2 150	511	1 254	1 833	959	133	33	—	35
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units -----	77	252	64	179	108	98	14	8	—	6
For sale only -----	7	25	9	34	18	14	5	1	—	1
For rent -----	36	133	14	91	49	40	6	2	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied -----	5	22	19	21	26	22	1	4	—	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use -----	4	4	10	16	4	9	—	1	—	—
For migrant workers -----	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant -----	21	65	12	16	11	13	2	—	—	3
Boarded up -----	2	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room -----	58	125	21	59	48	73	5	—	—	—
2 rooms -----	122	205	84	150	176	205	9	4	—	—
3 rooms -----	238	606	171	258	499	191	29	12	—	10
4 rooms -----	251	1 232	474	545	963	337	63	50	—	22
5 rooms -----	101	1 056	412	960	779	504	191	65	—	62
6 rooms -----	44	629	297	1 256	448	763	247	52	—	64
7 rooms -----	15	257	90	878	211	629	111	28	—	17
8 or more rooms -----	15	173	28	531	199	633	54	10	—	13
Median, all housing units -----	3.5	4.5	4.6	5.8	4.5	6.0	5.7	5.2	—	5.5
Mean, all housing units -----	3.6	4.6	4.6	5.7	4.7	5.9	5.7	5.2	—	5.5
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.5	4.5	4.6	5.8	4.5	6.0	5.8	5.2	—	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.5	5.3	4.9	6.3	5.7	6.6	5.9	5.4	—	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.2	—	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	293	2 864	770	3 526	1 613	2 336	666	65	—	181
1, attached -----	40	252	15	51	156	152	1	6	—	1
2 -----	59	575	40	45	240	146	11	1	—	—
3 or 4 -----	112	262	120	308	306	45	3	—	—	—
5 to 9 -----	59	191	39	286	222	133	1	—	—	—
10 to 19 -----	78	81	38	33	186	53	—	—	—	—
20 to 49 -----	99	—	33	132	174	137	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	—	—	—	222	392	306	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	66	33	508	6	2	3	22	149	—	5
Other -----	38	25	14	28	32	24	5	—	—	1
Occupied housing units -----	767	4 031	1 513	4 458	3 215	3 237	695	213	—	182
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	326	1 196	445	904	1 163	782	104	51	—	20
2 persons -----	199	1 283	556	1 692	1 150	1 428	244	92	—	55
3 persons -----	112	649	231	776	435	403	124	33	—	29
4 persons -----	65	530	174	696	332	398	134	31	—	40
5 persons -----	34	237	76	268	84	157	61	9	—	22
6 or more persons -----	31	136	31	122	51	69	28	7	—	16
Median, occupied housing units -----	1.79	2.14	2.06	2.28	1.89	2.09	2.50	2.10	—	3.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	1.65	2.07	2.01	2.29	2.10	2.20	2.44	2.06	—	2.85
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.83	2.20	2.16	1.94	1.70	1.72	2.91	2.61	—	3.82
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	680	3 774	1 464	4 380	3 145	3 203	665	207	—	168
1.01 to 1.50 -----	41	170	33	57	50	29	22	5	—	9
1.51 or more -----	46	87	16	21	20	5	8	1	—	5
Mean -----	.62	.53	.50	.45	.45	.40	.50	.46	—	.60
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	89	1 514	505	2 899	1 112	2 007	494	27	—	126
Less than \$20,000 -----	3	14	5	9	3	2	1	2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	34	379	77	19	70	8	4	—	—	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	37	864	287	338	385	102	179	13	—	76
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	13	200	122	1 025	404	410	254	5	—	46
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1	32	9	788	134	499	42	3	—	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1	19	3	576	89	635	10	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	5	—	95	19	207	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	1	2	20	2	77	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	17	3	33	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	12	3	33	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	42 100	46 900	52 600	81 300	63 800	99 200	62 900	48 100	—	56 600
Mean (dollars) -----	45 000	49 300	53 200	90 100	70 000	115 500	64 700	50 200	—	57 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	629	2 355	527	1 324	1 936	979	154	36	—	42
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	277	321	353	443	349	436	429	291	—	475
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	284	321	343	468	342	563	421	310	—	428
With meals included in rent -----	2	2	—	91	7	241	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	200	175	—	1 071	463	1 021	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	602	2 318	501	1 206	1 908	718	152	35	—	42
No cash rent -----	25	35	26	27	21	20	2	1	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County—Con.			Remainder of Jackson County						
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
All housing units.....	390	175	2	44	84	67	205	1 110	1 437	1 580
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	385	169	2	43	81	63	202	1 084	1 373	1 528
Owner-occupied housing units.....	315	159	1	27	49	50	169	828	1 007	1 215
Percent of occupied housing units.....	81.8	94.1	50.0	62.8	60.5	79.4	83.7	76.4	73.3	79.5
White.....	308	158	1	26	48	50	169	811	988	1 194
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	9	9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	6
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	5	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	1	—	1	—	1	1	15	16	22
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	304	157	1	26	48	49	168	803	978	1 177
Renter-occupied housing units.....	70	10	1	16	32	13	33	256	366	313
White.....	66	10	1	16	31	13	30	237	343	305
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	13	13	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	4	—	—	1	—	6	25	24	7
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	66	6	1	16	31	13	27	225	333	300
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	5	6	—	1	3	4	3	26	64	52
For sale only.....	1	4	—	—	—	1	2	5	17	14
For rent.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	22	9
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	10	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4
For migrant workers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other vacant.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	14	11
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1	—	1	—	7	—	7	8	16	6
2 rooms.....	—	3	—	—	5	1	6	25	57	38
3 rooms.....	9	3	—	5	10	5	14	57	124	75
4 rooms.....	37	2	—	13	17	2	51	195	258	196
5 rooms.....	132	14	—	12	17	21	25	284	345	319
6 rooms.....	149	40	1	9	16	21	30	290	305	468
7 rooms.....	46	48	—	1	10	8	28	156	196	246
8 or more rooms.....	16	65	—	2	9	44	95	95	136	232
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	7.0	3.5	4.8	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.8
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	7.2	3.5	5.0	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.6	7.1	3.5	4.8	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.8	1.5	4.2	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	374	172	1	39	46	57	115	944	1 061	1 314
1, attached.....	1	2	—	1	1	2	3	18	24	12
2.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	31	4
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	12	9	78
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	2	22	4
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	21
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	12	—	1	4	27	3	78	108	270	139
Other.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	14	8
Occupied housing units.....	385	169	2	43	81	63	202	1 084	1 373	1 528
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	54	8	1	10	22	10	55	182	308	211
2 persons.....	130	72	1	17	41	33	79	432	570	596
3 persons.....	77	27	—	8	2	8	29	180	196	283
4 persons.....	73	31	—	5	6	7	29	182	170	270
5 persons.....	36	20	—	2	4	3	7	67	78	122
6 or more persons.....	15	11	—	1	6	2	3	41	51	46
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.61	2.67	1.50	2.18	1.95	2.15	2.08	2.33	2.16	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.57	2.60	1.50	2.25	1.90	2.15	2.03	2.28	2.13	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.74	3.17	2.00	1.83	2.03	2.25	2.56	2.60	2.31	2.46
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	371	168	1	42	74	62	194	1 046	1 333	1 494
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	—	—	1	1	1	2	23	30	28
1.51 or more.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	6	15	10	6
Mean.....	.52	.43	.43	.49	.52	.42	.40	.49	.47	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	292	143	1	21	31	44	83	680	717	987
Less than \$20,000.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4	—	—	3	1	—	1	25	55	14
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	50	1	1	7	11	1	4	190	209	149
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	181	15	—	9	16	4	4	259	233	397
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	43	39	—	—	3	16	9	136	133	174
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	9	62	—	2	—	7	29	51	57	156
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	19	—	—	—	9	13	13	20	50
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	2	—	—	—	6	10	1	3	20
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	2	—	—	—	1	7	3	1	9
\$300,000 or more.....	1	3	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	15
Median (dollars).....	69 500	109 600	57 500	60 800	63 500	105 000	139 400	70 300	66 700	75 300
Mean (dollars).....	73 500	121 900	57 500	61 800	64 000	132 200	165 000	74 400	73 800	93 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	67	5	1	16	32	12	30	240	350	282
Median contract rent (dollars).....	479	650	—	338	294	263	219	358	333	375
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	444	688	—	358	314	377	271	364	352	390
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	213	—	—	—	263	—	1 250
No meals included in rent.....	59	4	—	14	31	11	25	224	330	266
No cash rent.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	5	15	20	15

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 193	1 312	307	2 829	1 862	1 625	3 497	1 943	244	22
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 129	1 233	294	2 724	1 792	1 560	3 363	1 863	236	19
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 472	926	209	2 070	1 286	1 266	2 416	1 323	193	18
Percent of occupied housing units.....	69.1	75.1	71.1	76.0	71.8	81.2	71.8	71.0	81.8	94.7
White.....	1 447	911	202	2 001	1 261	1 252	2 349	1 286	189	18
Black.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	9	9	3	34	15	8	36	12	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	10	1	1	12	4	2	10	5	—	—
Other race.....	6	5	3	21	6	4	19	20	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	15	16	4	55	28	15	41	31	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 438	900	201	1 969	1 238	1 241	2 327	1 275	187	18
Renter-occupied housing units.....	657	307	85	654	506	294	947	540	43	1
White.....	628	299	77	616	482	290	901	488	41	1
Black.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	11	5	5	17	14	—	9	8	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	2	2	4	3	—	15	3	—	—
Other race.....	13	1	1	15	6	4	22	41	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	21	9	7	50	21	11	44	49	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	620	291	72	583	466	283	880	480	41	1
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	64	79	13	105	70	65	134	80	8	3
For sale only.....	20	8	—	33	13	9	42	27	2	—
For rent.....	20	16	—	11	17	13	32	28	2	2
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7	10	2	15	7	15	11	15	2	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	6	3	4	3	7	13	4	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	5	2	1	3	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	12	39	8	37	28	20	33	6	2	—
Boarded up.....	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	11	24	—	22	30	29	63	27	14	1
2 rooms.....	42	52	4	80	41	25	140	108	16	—
3 rooms.....	149	118	15	213	146	134	392	245	34	3
4 rooms.....	402	338	60	642	453	273	1 018	498	43	3
5 rooms.....	574	339	74	913	465	404	853	488	50	2
6 rooms.....	577	238	86	569	384	337	543	349	33	5
7 rooms.....	291	123	47	217	199	220	265	145	24	2
8 or more rooms.....	147	80	21	173	144	203	223	83	30	6
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.9
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.1	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 622	755	286	1 458	1 159	1 181	1 366	857	103	20
1, attached.....	52	17	2	16	43	17	58	40	1	—
2.....	85	2	6	21	70	24	107	59	—	—
3 or 4.....	167	—	—	44	55	25	207	111	—	—
5 to 9.....	34	—	—	20	15	14	94	11	—	—
10 to 19.....	34	—	—	31	43	19	100	16	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	22	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	190	521	12	1 231	463	330	1 517	810	137	2
Other.....	9	17	1	8	14	15	23	17	3	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 129	1 233	294	2 724	1 792	1 560	3 363	1 863	236	19
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	408	258	46	427	318	424	942	523	75	4
2 persons.....	794	447	124	802	612	625	1 374	708	89	10
3 persons.....	381	224	49	516	330	209	460	275	36	2
4 persons.....	322	82	57	494	299	179	366	204	22	3
5 persons.....	146	78	11	296	168	85	139	87	9	—
6 or more persons.....	78	52	7	189	65	38	82	66	5	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.30	2.31	2.76	2.44	2.07	2.04	2.08	1.98	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.26	2.33	2.63	2.39	2.09	2.05	2.08	1.98	2.06
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.45	2.51	2.27	3.08	2.69	1.96	2.01	2.07	2.00	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 060	1 162	287	2 487	1 689	1 526	3 263	1 759	223	19
1.01 to 1.50.....	48	52	4	173	66	24	56	57	7	—
1.51 or more.....	21	19	3	64	37	10	44	47	6	—
Median.....	.49	.53	.48	.59	.54	.43	.47	.50	.45	.37
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 227	436	170	963	694	854	957	566	54	12
Less than \$20,000.....	1	7	1	2	1	2	6	2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	78	80	2	59	58	40	56	44	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	429	143	15	544	283	108	202	211	2	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	493	111	84	222	202	194	284	205	9	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	167	51	40	66	71	167	163	51	9	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	56	28	20	43	55	209	138	28	25	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	3	5	9	16	75	81	17	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	6	6	24	14	4	4	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	5	—	—	1	13	9	2	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	1	12	1	22	4	2	—	1
Median (dollars).....	63 600	57 600	76 000	53 300	60 400	88 900	74 000	61 700	109 700	137 500
Mean (dollars).....	65 600	66 200	84 300	65 100	68 500	108 700	88 400	69 800	119 500	152 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	647	286	74	609	463	271	918	522	41	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	354	305	421	321	305	318	351	284	281	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	365	310	422	330	295	343	336	278	317	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	538	159	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	626	252	71	575	438	238	859	499	37	—
No cash rent.....	21	34	3	34	25	30	56	23	4	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.98
All housing units.....	89	602	583	886	1 006	2 049	1 582	2 742	3 588	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	87	549	556	729	881	1 818	1 443	2 550	3 318	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	62	460	452	581	622	1 412	1 145	1 858	2 562	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	71.3	83.8	81.3	79.7	70.6	77.7	79.3	72.9	77.2	—
White.....	62	451	447	573	607	1 388	1 124	1 828	2 519	—
Black.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	6	2	4	13	15	14	18	25	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	1	3	—	5	4	4	10	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	5	5	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	5	9	8	16	11	8	34	32	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	62	446	438	567	593	1 382	1 118	1 801	2 495	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	25	89	104	148	259	406	298	692	756	—
White.....	25	85	100	146	247	394	289	675	739	—
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	1	2	9	8	6	10	14	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—
Other race.....	—	—	3	—	3	2	2	6	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	10	—	11	12	17	19	18	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	24	82	93	146	240	385	274	662	722	—
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	2	53	27	157	125	231	139	192	270	—
For sale only.....	—	8	8	14	12	22	17	24	35	—
For rent.....	—	—	6	9	13	45	18	38	50	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	7	2	16	12	17	23	37	35	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	25	—	100	40	67	23	33	63	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	11	—	1	—
Other vacant.....	—	13	11	18	46	78	47	60	86	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	3	16	7	31	27	49	28	28	82	—
2 rooms.....	6	35	11	62	49	82	57	92	133	—
3 rooms.....	5	44	30	77	101	196	104	309	332	—
4 rooms.....	13	96	96	117	251	480	259	633	882	—
5 rooms.....	13	117	129	186	239	561	449	707	845	—
6 rooms.....	12	117	132	168	183	379	353	572	662	—
7 rooms.....	11	82	83	111	97	192	173	240	330	—
8 or more rooms.....	26	95	95	134	59	110	159	161	322	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.9	4.9	—
Mean, all housing units.....	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.2	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.1	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	77	493	449	653	690	1 230	1 094	1 695	2 255	—
1, attached.....	2	1	9	10	9	19	13	25	36	—
2.....	3	1	5	2	4	16	15	57	36	—
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	4	1	11	4	136	18	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	35	39	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	15	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	6	95	112	160	290	749	440	731	1 179	—
Other.....	1	12	8	57	8	13	12	14	25	—
Occupied housing units.....	87	549	556	729	881	1 818	1 443	2 550	3 318	—
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	19	93	93	104	163	325	229	616	622	—
2 persons.....	32	228	220	318	354	755	594	1 118	1 460	—
3 persons.....	18	88	105	122	141	299	252	341	498	—
4 persons.....	11	74	77	120	124	249	228	277	441	—
5 persons.....	4	41	37	36	59	112	85	123	183	—
6 or more persons.....	3	25	24	29	40	78	55	75	114	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.27	2.30	2.34	2.32	2.28	2.27	2.33	2.09	2.21	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.27	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.25	2.23	2.31	2.11	2.21	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.13	2.44	2.26	2.40	2.60	2.46	2.02	2.21	—
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	86	526	535	699	812	1 714	1 374	2 448	3 158	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	1	16	9	19	47	68	53	70	104	—
1.51 or more.....	—	7	12	11	22	36	16	32	56	—
Mean.....	.42	.48	.46	.47	.53	.53	.49	.48	.50	—
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	42	241	239	236	248	560	510	1 017	1 150	—
Less than \$20,000.....	1	4	—	—	7	5	3	9	4	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	8	8	6	49	55	34	36	33	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	3	14	17	10	81	111	139	196	149	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3	37	36	21	57	140	136	305	262	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	50	36	29	27	90	92	204	238	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	14	74	88	66	18	95	65	190	281	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	31	43	50	5	40	18	49	127	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	13	6	20	1	13	16	17	33	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	6	6	3	16	3	9	4	6	12	—
\$300,000 or more.....	8	4	2	18	—	2	3	5	11	—
Median (dollars).....	137 500	104 100	110 600	138 300	56 200	75 800	71 300	77 000	89 600	—
Mean (dollars).....	205 400	117 400	117 000	160 400	64 300	88 900	83 200	88 600	104 800	—
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	18	68	76	91	207	335	233	639	649	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	375	337	369	342	261	307	330	307	305	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	410	406	383	383	266	320	341	303	322	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	188	1 250	—	—	—	313	419	—
No meals included in rent.....	16	60	60	71	177	300	209	593	585	—
No cash rent.....	2	8	14	19	30	35	24	45	62	—

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA		Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County				Medford city, Jackson County		Remainder of Jackson County
	Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)		
Occupied housing units -----	55 521	6 640	18 182	3 859	4 396	2 785	3 817	4 333	2 617	2 617	
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	37 198	3 498	10 499	1 641	3 105	2 159	1 615	3 055	2 001	2 001	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	67.0	52.7	57.7	42.5	70.6	77.5	42.3	70.5	76.5	76.5	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	18 323	3 142	7 683	2 218	1 291	626	2 202	1 278	616	616	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	33.0	47.3	42.3	57.5	29.4	22.5	57.7	29.5	23.5	23.5	
ROOMS											
1 room-----	1 050	285	342	105	56	18	105	56	18	18	
2 rooms-----	2 119	343	843	164	142	66	164	141	64	64	
3 rooms-----	5 120	739	1 794	514	237	195	509	232	192	192	
4 rooms-----	11 401	1 320	3 501	1 097	454	586	1 085	452	584	584	
5 rooms-----	13 154	1 403	3 958	975	903	837	964	883	845	845	
6 rooms-----	11 441	1 188	3 810	597	1 223	580	588	1 205	541	541	
7 rooms-----	6 265	704	2 249	244	856	288	240	848	210	210	
8 or more rooms-----	4 971	658	1 685	163	525	225	162	516	163	163	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.8	5.1	4.5	5.8	5.0	5.0	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.3	6.3	5.2	5.3	6.3	5.1	5.1	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.6	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached-----	35 727	4 274	12 102	2 647	3 423	1 519	2 610	3 370	1 354	1 354	
1, detached-----	1 178	193	607	212	49	16	211	47	14	14	
2-----	1 851	351	993	510	116	42	510	116	42	42	
3 or 4-----	2 210	393	1 019	218	276	40	218	275	40	40	
5 to 9-----	1 578	536	764	145	219	18	145	215	18	18	
10 to 19-----	1 080	374	437	76	29	29	76	29	29	29	
20 to 49-----	724	123	523	76	114	114	76	114	114	114	
50 or more-----	999	150	849	31	213	213	27	213	27	27	
Mobile home or trailer-----	9 769	180	749	31	7	1 138	20	24	8	8	
Other-----	405	66	139	20	24	9	20	24	8	8	
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person-----	13 444	2 119	4 943	1 174	891	422	1 164	881	414	414	
2 persons-----	21 390	2 440	6 736	1 263	1 686	852	1 246	1 653	780	780	
3 persons-----	8 686	1 014	2 758	611	759	531	603	751	504	504	
4 persons-----	7 346	745	2 367	487	687	505	482	680	474	474	
5 persons-----	3 035	228	933	213	262	295	212	259	276	276	
6 or more persons-----	1 620	94	445	111	111	180	110	109	169	169	
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.17	1.99	2.12	2.10	2.28	2.72	2.10	2.28	2.73	2.73	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.22	2.19	2.22	2.07	2.38	2.61	2.06	2.38	2.61	2.61	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.02	1.71	1.91	2.13	1.92	3.04	2.13	1.92	3.03	3.03	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less-----	53 599	6 519	17 680	3 668	4 330	2 582	3 626	4 268	2 415	2 415	
1.01 to 1.50-----	1 316	79	359	138	49	152	138	48	152	152	
1.51 or more-----	606	42	143	53	17	51	53	17	50	50	
Mean-----	.47	.44	.46	.51	.45	.57	.51	.45	.59	.59	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	24 571	3 030	9 042	1 500	2 891	1 072	1 480	2 847	930	930	
Less than \$20,000-----	105	7	39	13	9	2	13	9	2	2	
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	1 336	19	388	370	18	57	367	18	57	57	
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	5 572	140	2 285	857	328	524	850	327	523	523	
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	6 737	445	2 629	202	1 016	229	194	1 012	214	214	
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	4 211	98	1 362	31	789	105	31	773	66	66	
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	4 155	998	1 385	21	572	102	19	565	41	41	
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	1 491	459	346	5	104	28	5	95	9	9	
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	479	157	102	1	25	8	1	19	6	6	
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	247	78	54	1	12	15	1	12	12	12	
\$300,000 or more-----	238	68	52	—	12	15	—	12	12	12	
Median (dollars)-----	75 000	111 100	71 100	47 000	81 700	56 800	46 900	81 300	53 300	53 300	
Mean (dollars)-----	89 900	127 400	82 200	49 500	90 800	72 900	49 300	90 200	65 400	65 400	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	17 500	3 122	7 584	2 198	1 273	576	2 182	1 261	571	571	
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	347	353	347	322	446	323	322	447	322	322	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	361	367	385	322	469	334	322	470	331	331	
With meals included in rent-----	364	7	342	3	91	2	2	91	2	2	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	980	413	1 016	1 071	1 175	—	1 071	1 175	—	—	
No meals included in rent-----	16 407	3 038	7 085	2 161	1 154	541	2 147	1 143	537	537	
No cash rent-----	729	77	157	34	28	35	33	27	34	34	

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Medford city
Occupied housing units -----	652	652	204
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	349	349	82
Percent of occupied housing units -----	53.5	53.5	40.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	303	303	122
Percent of occupied housing units -----	46.5	46.5	59.8
ROOMS			
1 room -----	17	17	5
2 rooms -----	31	31	10
3 rooms -----	59	59	19
4 rooms -----	175	175	58
5 rooms -----	163	163	53
6 rooms -----	112	112	35
7 rooms -----	51	51	17
8 or more rooms -----	44	44	7
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.8	4.8	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.2	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	360	360	114
1, attached -----	14	14	8
2 -----	33	33	21
3 or 4 -----	33	33	18
5 to 9 -----	23	23	10
10 to 19 -----	15	15	4
20 to 49 -----	9	9	9
50 or more -----	12	12	7
Mobile home or trailer -----	148	148	11
Other -----	5	5	2
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	114	114	41
2 persons -----	213	213	66
3 persons -----	122	122	45
4 persons -----	105	105	29
5 persons -----	59	59	15
6 or more persons -----	39	39	8
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.50	2.50	2.42
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.48	2.48	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.52	2.52	2.41
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	606	606	191
1.01 to 1.50 -----	34	34	10
1.51 or more -----	12	12	3
Mean -----	.58	.58	.57
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	193	193	62
Less than \$20,000 -----	3	3	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	20	20	9
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	58	58	20
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	45	45	17
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	29	29	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	28	28	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4	4	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	—
\$300,000 or more -----	2	2	—
Median (dollars) -----	65 200	65 200	60 700
Mean (dollars) -----	81 500	81 500	66 900
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	293	293	121
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	350	350	356
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	351	351	356
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	286	286	121
No cash rent -----	7	7	—

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Medford city
Occupied housing units	382	382	146
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	166	166	63
Percent of occupied housing units	43.5	43.5	43.2
Renter-occupied housing units	216	216	83
Percent of occupied housing units	56.5	56.5	56.8
ROOMS			
1 room	22	22	4
2 rooms	22	22	6
3 rooms	61	61	22
4 rooms	100	100	43
5 rooms	79	79	27
6 rooms	45	45	20
7 rooms	27	27	16
8 or more rooms	26	26	8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	189	189	71
2, detached	13	13	8
3, detached	19	19	8
3 or 4	26	26	7
5 to 9	48	48	19
10 to 19	20	20	7
20 to 49	13	13	8
50 or more	15	15	3
Mobile home or trailer	22	22	4
Other	17	17	11
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	99	99	31
2 persons	115	115	38
3 persons	62	62	25
4 persons	27	27	13
5 persons	17	17	11
6 or more persons	17	17	11
Median, occupied housing units	2.30	2.30	2.66
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.82	2.82	3.05
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.00	2.00	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	343	343	121
1.01 to 1.50	27	27	16
1.51 or more	12	12	9
Mean .....	.78	.78	.77
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	119	119	50
Less than \$20,000	4	4	3
\$20,000 to \$30,999	32	32	12
\$30,000 to \$40,999	34	34	14
\$40,000 to \$50,999	19	19	8
\$50,000 to \$60,999	20	20	10
\$60,000 to \$70,999	4	4	1
\$70,000 to \$80,999	1	1	1
\$80,000 to \$90,999	5	5	1
\$90,000 to \$100,999	72	72	100
\$100,000 to \$120,999	88	88	700
\$120,000 to \$150,999	100	100	500
\$150,000 to \$200,999	100	100	500
\$200,000 to \$250,999	100	100	500
\$250,000 to \$500,999	100	100	500
\$500,000 or more	100	100	500
Mean (dollars)	72 100	72 100	72 500
Mean (dollars)	88 800	88 800	85 700
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	214	214	82
Median contract rent (dollars)	338	338	333
Mean contract rent (dollars)	334	334	341
With meals included in rent	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	187	187	187
No meals included in rent	189	189	73
No cash rent	24	24	8

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			Medford city, Jackson County		Remainder of Jackson County
		Total	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	1 511	1 511	612	211	110	210	105		
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	631	631	201	46	56	45	55		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	41.8	41.8	32.8	21.8	50.9	21.4	52.4		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	880	880	411	165	54	165	50		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	58.2	58.2	67.2	78.2	49.1	78.6	47.6		
ROOMS									
1 room -----	56	56	20	9	2	9	2		
2 rooms -----	111	111	37	11	11	11	9		
3 rooms -----	229	229	114	52	19	52	18		
4 rooms -----	375	375	161	62	26	61	26		
5 rooms -----	320	320	123	43	25	43	23		
6 rooms -----	236	236	101	27	15	27	13		
7 rooms -----	111	111	33	5	7	5	7		
8 or more rooms -----	73	73	23	2	5	2	5		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.4		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached -----	820	820	339	119	42	118	39		
1, attached -----	64	64	39	24	4	24	2		
2 -----	91	91	65	31	2	31	2		
3 or 4 -----	111	111	57	17	5	17	5		
5 to 9 -----	72	72	36	10	2	10	2		
10 to 19 -----	29	29	14	5	4	5	4		
20 to 49 -----	35	35	23	5	4	5	4		
50 or more -----	18	18	13	3	5	3	5		
Mobile home or trailer -----	256	256	21	3	51	3	51		
Other -----	15	15	5	2	2	2	2		
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person -----	245	245	99	29	14	29	13		
2 persons -----	362	362	146	38	17	38	15		
3 persons -----	268	268	114	37	18	37	17		
4 persons -----	284	284	117	46	22	46	22		
5 persons -----	180	180	63	31	20	30	19		
6 or more persons -----	172	172	73	30	19	30	19		
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.05	3.05	3.04	3.53	3.77	3.52	3.84		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.97	2.97	2.78	3.00	3.88	2.88	3.92		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.11	3.11	3.13	3.59	3.61	3.59	3.72		
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less -----	1 200	1 200	485	145	70	145	65		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	155	155	58	34	24	33	24		
1.51 or more -----	156	156	69	32	16	32	16		
Mean -----	.82	.82	.85	1.01	1.06	1.00	1.07		
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	396	396	170	44	21	43	20		
Less than \$20,000 -----	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	33	33	20	10	1	10	1		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	109	109	58	27	12	27	12		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	109	109	39	5	6	4	5		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	61	61	26	1	1	1	1		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	61	61	22	1	2	1	2		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	11	11	3	1	1	1	1		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	7	7	1	1	1	1	1		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Median (dollars) -----	69 600	69 600	61 900	46 400	50 800	46 100	50 000		
Mean (dollars) -----	79 100	79 100	70 300	47 200	61 800	46 900	61 300		
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	817	817	400	163	42	163	42		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	325	325	330	311	271	311	271		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	332	332	337	313	281	313	281		
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	725	725	725	160	35	160	35		
No meals included in rent -----	755	755	395	160	35	160	35		
No cash rent -----	61	61	4	3	7	3	7		

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA		Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County
	Total	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)		
Occupied housing units	54 652	17 892	3 774	2 715	3 732	2 552		
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	36 768	10 363	1 608	2 126	1 582	1 969		
Percent of occupied housing units	67.3	57.9	42.6	78.5	42.4	77.2		
Renter-occupied housing units	17 884	7 529	2 166	589	2 150	583		
Percent of occupied housing units	32.7	42.1	57.4	21.7	57.6	22.8		
ROOMS								
1 room	1 017	335	104	17	104	17		
2 rooms	2 067	829	161	59	161	59		
3 rooms	3 117	1 161	202	185	202	183		
4 rooms	4 211	1 736	502	369	497	367		
5 rooms	5 382	2 487	1 066	840	1 054	828		
6 rooms	12 953	3 985	932	941	941	532		
7 rooms	11 282	3 780	584	569	575	205		
8 or more rooms	6 188	2 229	233	233	239	161		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4 917	1 671	162	223	161	161		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.1	4.6	4.9	3.1	4.6	5.0		
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	6.0	5.9	4.7	5.3	5.1		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.7		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1. detached	35 222	11 924	2 591	1 488	2 554	1 326		
2. attached	1 146	590	203	13	202	13		
3. mobile home or trailer	1 810	967	500	16	500	16		
4. other	2 161	1 001	214	35	214	35		
5. or more	1 548	735	143	17	143	17		
10 to 19	1 965	431	73	27	73	27		
20 to 49	92	809	—	—	—	—		
50 or more	982	339	—	—	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer	9 618	740	31	110	27	110		
Other	394	136	19	9	19	8		
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	13 263	4 878	1 154	410	1 144	403		
2 persons	21 143	6 648	1 241	839	1 224	769		
3 persons	8 538	2 714	602	516	594	490		
4 persons	7 196	2 317	472	492	467	267		
5 persons	2 951	912	203	285	202	162		
6 or more persons	1 561	423	102	173	101	271		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.17	2.11	2.09	2.71	2.09	2.71		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	2.06	2.71	2.06	2.60		
Median, occupied housing units	2.01	1.91	2.12	3.03	2.12	3.02		
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	52 839	17 420	3 597	2 530	3 555	2 348		
1.01 to 1.50	1 251	340	127	139	127	139		
1.51 or more	562	132	50	46	50	45		
Mean	.47	.46	.50	.56	.51	.58		
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 299	8 927	1 468	1 061	1 448	920		
Less than \$20,000	1 104	38	12	2	12	2		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 314	573	361	57	358	57		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 505	2 243	837	226	830	516		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6 665	2 607	201	226	193	212		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4 172	1 550	310	105	30	66		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4 102	1 325	21	19	19	40		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 480	343	5	28	5	9		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	473	102	1	8	1	6		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	246	54	—	12	—	12		
\$300,000 or more	238	52	—	15	—	12		
Median (dollars)	75 100	71 200	47 100	56 900	47 000	53 400		
Mean (dollars)	90 000	82 400	49 600	73 000	49 400	65 400		
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 102	7 437	2 147	551	2 131	546		
Median contract rent (dollars)	346	346	322	325	322	324		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	361	385	322	335	321	333		
With meals included in rent	363	341	3	—	2	—		
Median contract rent (dollars)	981	1 016	188	175	175	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	16 052	6 941	2 112	523	2 098	519		
No cash rent	687	155	32	28	31	27		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA		Jackson County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Jackson County									
	Total	Medford city	Ashlond city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13
ANCESTRY														
All persons	146 389	46 951	16 234	93 902	10 104	3 758	11 760	8 523	4 898	3 934	4 321	6 432	1 908	9 555
Ancestry specified	128 871	41 583	14 718	41 583	8 613	3 143	10 713	7 904	4 280	3 630	3 827	5 448	1 674	7 873
Single ancestry	67 389	22 045	7 438	22 045	5 236	1 536	5 233	4 021	2 098	1 728	1 677	3 155	779	4 202
Multiple ancestry	61 482	19 538	7 280	19 538	3 377	1 607	5 480	3 883	2 182	1 902	2 150	2 293	895	3 671
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	17 518	5 368	1 516	5 368	1 491	615	1 047	619	618	304	494	984	234	1 682
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	292 778	93 902	32 468	93 902	20 208	7 516	23 520	17 046	9 796	7 868	8 642	12 864	3 816	19 110
Arab	216	65	31	65	33	9	47	16	20	—	28	—	—	37
Austrian	371	125	64	125	64	9	19	35	11	—	7	—	—	14
Belgian	130	47	8	47	9	—	29	17	9	9	6	51	6	10
Canadian	494	104	60	104	39	9	29	95	53	9	32	66	—	73
Czech	904	377	108	377	51	—	46	280	72	88	26	41	50	113
Qanish	2 157	854	203	854	114	27	275	376	165	272	191	281	81	393
Quich	6 680	722	722	1 935	338	260	546	2 390	1 181	1 095	1 104	1 235	384	1 811
English	33 867	10 113	3 713	10 113	1 433	709	2 917	2 390	1 181	1 095	1 104	1 235	384	1 811
French	589	207	77	207	19	21	48	48	18	39	19	338	—	41
French (except Basque)	8 858	2 723	900	2 723	355	300	804	499	298	184	250	338	124	419
German	1 644	631	190	631	109	71	147	126	38	15	57	73	—	119
Greek	42 075	13 624	4 780	13 624	2 758	1 009	3 681	2 745	1 399	1 358	1 649	1 776	640	2 585
Hungarian	522	212	90	212	20	12	106	43	34	10	—	—	—	34
Irish	706	176	154	176	33	—	99	12	14	15	10	13	—	18
Italian	25 614	8 145	2 578	8 145	1 768	719	2 210	1 385	884	728	612	1 130	306	1 554
Lithuanian	5 016	958	1 499	958	194	125	504	260	144	68	168	199	90	248
Lithuanian	275	76	107	76	22	22	—	27	5	7	11	—	—	8
Norwegian	5 202	801	801	1 658	234	107	432	332	213	158	271	338	91	308
Polish	2 241	351	815	351	156	72	182	94	110	80	30	98	37	140
Portuguese	1 451	381	212	381	36	39	135	75	21	8	80	29	—	165
Romanian	140	19	32	19	—	—	8	—	—	18	—	—	21	6
Russian	963	242	242	242	29	20	49	26	49	9	22	38	11	75
Scotch-Irish	5 530	1 835	449	1 835	443	182	446	358	201	199	151	142	59	257
Slovak	6 089	855	855	1 982	311	84	637	495	140	179	110	329	115	376
Slovak	439	188	39	188	76	—	60	16	—	5	45	53	22	18
Subsaharan African	79	18	39	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	5 904	584	584	2 318	416	170	607	460	186	94	319	177	73	206
Swiss	995	124	124	28	25	—	78	72	11	24	97	11	—	45
Ukrainian	133	22	22	22	—	—	47	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	4 900	299	299	1 925	506	269	431	283	269	153	89	332	60	449
Welsh	1 899	321	321	473	97	30	130	91	41	36	52	71	—	133
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	79	168	78	168	39	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	303	109	109	109	10 186	3 228	8 392	6 009	4 100	2 981	3 083	5 848	1 551	9 230
Other ancestries	121 670	39 146	12 220	39 146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	217	95	13	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	32	24	8	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	91	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	26	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	58	19	5	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	84	8	51	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	21	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	53	41	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	10	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.														Ashland city, Jackson County			
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area																	
ANCESTRY																	
Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)					
All persons																	
7 860	4 643	4 839	2 901	4 332	1 596	1 986	27	4 362	2 721	2 078	2 882	4 164					
7 073	4 265	4 299	2 651	4 024	1 423	1 467	27	3 849	2 391	1 946	2 632	3 873					
3 430	2 373	2 190	1 271	1 983	810	637	—	1 948	1 253	1 082	1 258	1 897					
3 643	1 892	2 109	1 380	2 041	613	830	27	1 901	1 138	864	1 374	1 976					
787	378	540	250	308	173	519	—	513	330	132	250	291					
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																	
Total ancestries reported																	
15 720	9 286	9 678	5 802	8 664	3 192	3 972	54	8 724	5 442	4 156	5 764	8 328					
—	18	12	8	13	—	—	—	12	19	12	8	13					
30	6	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
26	12	6	18	—	12	—	—	6	14	22	18	—					
41	28	28	5	44	—	—	—	28	25	6	44	—					
175	28	12	23	124	42	13	—	12	19	25	23	124					
392	244	258	137	145	88	73	—	240	128	72	137	145					
1 822	971	1 111	874	1 153	382	389	27	963	438	363	868	1 054					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
110	26	28	—	7	5	—	—	28	29	13	—	7					
524	221	281	234	217	100	200	—	239	177	46	234	204					
French (except Basque)																	
62	33	41	23	69	26	14	—	41	39	18	23	69					
2 297	1 164	1 448	684	1 379	363	574	—	1 310	844	607	678	1 341					
18	—	26	6	16	—	17	—	26	9	33	6	16					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
34	48	11	62	46	15	32	—	11	19	16	62	46					
1 637	1 119	857	414	661	262	220	18	748	445	310	414	643					
268	118	336	143	197	124	70	—	287	170	161	143	197					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	13	25	24	8	—	—	13	38	7	23	24					
358	167	232	132	238	9	98	9	232	116	80	126	238					
91	42	156	76	37	28	72	—	142	63	33	76	37					
68	100	90	7	42	15	—	—	90	39	34	7	42					
Romanian																	
—	—	—	13	14	—	8	—	—	—	5	13	14					
45	8	74	19	85	8	40	—	74	7	57	19	85					
332	152	205	137	138	48	58	—	172	117	112	130	138					
238	153	228	181	273	30	121	—	209	125	96	181	244					
21	—	12	—	4	—	—	—	12	25	—	—	4					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
273	249	142	114	193	72	33	—	131	35	111	114	193					
99	31	19	35	48	18	23	—	13	8	20	35	48					
17	—	—	6	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
297	219	153	45	74	82	25	—	114	47	19	45	74					
123	44	94	32	141	37	8	—	87	47	14	32	74					
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)																	
—	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
18	—	—	51	19	24	27	—	—	—	8	51	19					
6 088	3 928	3 648	2 064	3 046	1 342	1 830	—	3 334	2 267	1 661	2 051	2 907					
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																	
Dominican (Dominican Republic)																	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
—	—																

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County												
	Ashland city, Jackson County—Con.												
	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons													
Ancestry specified	—	—	1 904	10 045	3 603	11 540	7 106	7 973	1 965	556	—	673	1 096
Single ancestry	—	—	1 647	8 554	3 013	10 501	6 190	7 418	1 694	520	—	635	927
Multiple ancestry	—	—	1 150	5 202	1 467	5 152	3 125	3 776	833	208	—	474	431
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	—	497	3 352	1 546	5 349	3 065	3 642	861	312	—	161	496
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	—	257	1 491	590	1 039	916	555	271	36	—	38	169
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported			3 808	20 090	7 206	23 080	14 212	15 946	3 930	1 112	—	1 346	2 192
Arab	—	—	—	33	9	47	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	9	19	20	35	6	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	9	—	29	14	17	5	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	39	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	38	51	—	46	81	95	53	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	114	27	25	104	261	8	—	—	—	28
Dutch	—	—	20	331	260	538	193	369	79	35	—	13	62
English	—	—	260	1 423	692	2 866	1 557	2 288	484	140	—	125	167
Finnish	—	—	12	19	21	48	51	48	8	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	—	—	70	355	300	784	542	417	98	34	—	37	51
French Canadian	—	—	8	109	59	147	123	126	16	12	—	—	—
German	—	—	416	2 758	990	3 570	1 866	2 585	460	242	—	178	379
Greek	—	—	—	12	—	106	24	43	7	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	33	—	99	24	—	8	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	265	1 751	644	2 132	1 353	1 275	280	87	—	133	117
Italian	—	—	27	194	125	492	196	251	46	43	—	31	76
Lithuanian	—	—	9	—	22	—	7	27	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	42	234	107	424	214	323	114	17	—	54	86
Polish	—	—	52	156	64	182	134	94	66	—	—	30	37
Portuguese	—	—	18	36	39	135	41	75	21	8	—	8	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	29	20	42	7	26	49	4	—	—	6
Scotch-Irish	—	—	85	418	128	431	244	351	94	19	—	—	38
Scottish	—	—	22	311	84	637	271	495	53	17	—	26	66
Slovak	—	—	—	76	—	60	7	16	—	5	—	18	6
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	38	416	170	590	474	420	101	7	—	34	68
Swiss	—	—	23	25	—	69	59	54	—	16	—	11	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	47	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
United States or American	—	—	37	499	269	431	187	276	126	22	—	37	17
Welsh	—	—	—	97	30	130	104	91	18	—	—	9	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	39	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	7	19	—	28	36	8	8	—	—	—	3
Other ancestries	—	—	2 225	10 136	3 083	8 286	6 012	5 553	1 671	387	—	602	923
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	11	—	—	26	32	—	—	—	—	26
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County—Con.						Remainder of Jackson County					
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)		
ANCESTRY												
All persons	472	18	59	155	220	550	2 933	3 378	4 321	5 759		
Ancestry specified	472	12	59	130	212	486	2 586	3 110	3 827	4 813		
Single ancestry	215	12	34	69	81	245	1 265	1 520	1 677	2 681		
Multiple ancestry	257	6	25	61	131	241	1 321	1 590	2 150	2 132		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	—	—	25	8	64	347	268	494	946		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	944	36	118	310	440	1 100	5 866	6 756	8 642	11 518		
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	28	—		
Austrian	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—		
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	6	51		
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	46		
Czech	13	—	—	—	—	19	54	88	36	268		
Danish	27	—	—	—	—	7	86	237	191	—		
Dutch	35	—	7	—	8	—	697	935	1 104	1 110		
English	129	—	10	17	51	122	39	130	19	—		
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	250	301		
French (except Basque)	35	—	—	—	20	82	200	130	—	—		
French Canadian	31	—	—	12	—	—	22	3	57	73		
German	168	12	19	19	111	160	939	1 116	1 649	1 598		
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	10	—	—		
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	10	13		
Irish	108	—	17	75	78	110	604	641	612	997		
Italian	18	—	—	—	12	9	98	25	168	—		
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	11	—		
Norwegian	43	—	—	8	8	9	99	141	271	284		
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	15	30	88		
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	21		
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—		
Russian	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	22	38		
Scotch-Irish	27	—	25	34	17	7	107	180	151	142		
Scottish	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	162	110	303		
Slavak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	35		
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Swedish	—	—	—	—	17	40	85	87	319	143		
Swiss	24	—	—	—	9	18	11	8	97	—		
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
United States or American	24	—	9	—	—	7	143	131	89	295		
Welsh	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	36	52	62		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other ancestries	244	24	50	145	106	456	2 429	2 594	3 083	5 246		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	24		
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	24		
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
ANCESTRY										
All persons.....	3 259	812	9 083	5 008	3 709	7 842	4 616	477	19	168
Ancestry specified.....	2 915	747	7 401	4 625	3 319	7 061	4 238	450	19	151
Single ancestry.....	1 435	348	3 987	2 229	1 555	3 418	2 373	242	13	86
Multiple ancestry.....	1 480	399	3 414	2 396	1 764	3 643	1 865	208	6	65
Ancestry undesignated or not reported.....	344	65	1 682	383	390	781	378	27	—	17
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported.....	6 518	1 624	18 166	10 016	7 418	15 684	9 232	954	38	336
Arab.....	24	—	37	27	11	30	18	—	—	—
Austrian.....	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	34	6	10	56	17	26	12	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	—	23	28	16	41	28	—	—	—
Danish.....	7	22	86	28	8	175	28	—	—	—
Dutch.....	259	19	358	222	145	392	244	18	—	—
English.....	805	217	1 682	1 302	1 076	1 872	944	148	6	99
Finnish.....	18	—	11	52	17	10	26	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	303	73	384	334	337	524	221	42	—	13
French Canadian.....	92	—	88	78	66	62	33	—	—	—
German.....	860	261	2 417	1 592	1 070	2 285	1 164	138	6	38
Greek.....	7	—	17	5	—	18	—	—	—	—
Hungarian.....	—	—	16	—	28	34	48	—	—	—
Irish.....	581	189	1 446	1 170	645	1 637	1 101	109	—	18
Italian.....	84	14	230	152	162	268	118	49	—	—
Lithuanian.....	—	—	8	—	12	7	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	64	5	265	69	201	358	158	—	6	—
Polish.....	41	—	140	70	48	91	14	—	—	—
Portuguese.....	29	—	165	43	22	68	100	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	21	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	137	5	65	5	19	45	8	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish.....	88	21	230	190	90	332	132	33	7	—
Scottish.....	—	49	376	225	211	238	153	—	—	29
Slovak.....	—	16	18	—	29	21	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Swedish.....	105	5	206	122	148	273	249	11	—	—
Swiss.....	—	—	21	27	26	99	31	6	—	—
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	116	43	425	146	183	297	219	39	—	—
Welsh.....	62	—	133	45	66	123	44	7	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	7	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	2 735	628	8 986	3 876	2 574	6 064	3 928	314	13	139
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	30	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Jackson County—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31 98
ANCESTRY									
All persons	1 505	1 596	1 986	2 345	4 851	3 884	6 095	8 574	—
Ancestry specified	916	1 423	1 467	2 143	4 411	3 011	5 343	7 682	—
Single ancestry	536	810	830	1 183	2 894	1 586	2 859	4 143	—
Multiple ancestry	405	613	519	960	1 517	1 425	2 484	3 539	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	564	173	—	202	440	873	752	892	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS									
Total ancestries reported	3 010	3 192	3 972	4 690	9 702	7 768	12 190	17 148	—
Arab	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	7	—
Austrian	6	33	—	—	—	3	13	51	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Canadian	6	12	—	—	5	2	24	45	—
Czech	—	—	—	21	21	30	30	67	—
Danish	—	47	13	—	69	78	106	97	—
Dutch	39	88	73	114	288	217	302	441	—
English	266	382	389	654	1 231	949	1 604	2 399	—
French	—	5	—	6	17	8	10	27	—
French (except Basque)	84	100	200	148	242	197	377	653	—
French Canadian	6	26	14	20	26	14	49	82	—
German	336	363	574	621	1 322	956	1 706	2 368	—
Greek	—	—	37	49	6	7	45	24	—
Hungarian	—	15	—	15	—	—	27	50	—
Irish	176	262	220	377	767	495	972	1 622	—
Italian	51	124	70	75	119	98	249	216	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	17	—
Norwegian	11	8	98	21	112	81	247	226	—
Polish	39	26	72	14	55	10	66	180	—
Portuguese	11	15	—	9	54	138	21	82	—
Romanian	6	—	8	—	—	17	6	13	—
Russian	36	8	40	9	18	10	61	134	—
Scotch-Irish	17	48	58	93	146	173	236	480	—
Scottish	53	30	121	137	182	98	233	328	—
Slovak	—	—	—	4	16	—	14	12	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Swedish	21	72	33	80	182	200	208	398	—
Swiss	7	18	23	36	39	12	55	47	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	13	—
United States or American	5	82	25	70	48	113	126	65	—
Welsh	—	37	8	30	64	58	111	138	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	24	27	9	3	32	2	—	—
Other ancestries	1 732	1 342	1 830	1 973	4 461	3 768	5 119	6 713	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS									
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	7	—	5	—	3	4	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County					
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	146 389	146 389	16 234	46 951	10 104	3 758	11 760	8 523	4 898	3 934
Native	141 141	141 141	15 392	45 234	9 465	3 740	11 409	8 271	4 722	3 845
Foreign born	5 248	5 248	842	1 717	639	18	351	252	176	89
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	533	533	93	170	75	—	19	8	18	9
Persons 5 years and over	136 532	136 532	15 447	43 349	9 105	3 441	11 029	8 078	4 462	3 706
In linguistically isolated households	1 275	1 275	142	413	221	—	39	8	75	26
Speak a language other than English	7 632	7 632	806	2 707	881	60	575	428	241	119
Do not speak English "very well"	2 784	2 784	267	969	414	11	140	124	164	39
Speak Spanish	4 378	4 378	222	1 728	720	46	191	244	168	74
Do not speak English "very well"	1 941	1 941	46	707	343	11	30	81	133	36
Linguistically isolated	893	893	18	294	171	—	—	—	75	26
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	733	733	283	222	32	—	105	6	26	13
Do not speak English "very well"	348	348	171	96	32	—	47	—	9	3
Linguistically isolated	199	199	111	64	32	—	24	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 122	34 122	5 777	9 866	1 962	598	2 846	1 716	1 049	804
Preprimary school	2 390	2 390	376	799	190	44	225	162	95	56
Public school	1 379	1 379	222	463	168	16	102	72	41	44
Elementary or high school	23 993	23 993	2 395	7 197	1 348	408	2 169	1 267	809	607
Public school	22 439	22 439	2 244	6 466	1 229	329	1 893	1 190	689	546
College	7 739	7 739	3 006	1 870	424	146	452	287	145	141
Public college	7 020	7 020	2 897	1 604	384	137	366	244	119	111
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	97 604	97 604	10 047	31 088	6 128	2 528	7 849	6 243	3 274	2 752
Less than 9th grade	6 088	6 088	305	1 845	603	219	266	153	260	220
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 360	13 360	695	3 834	1 083	477	624	412	531	400
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 547	31 547	1 662	9 951	2 377	1 020	2 507	1 515	1 206	1 085
Some college, no degree	23 815	23 815	2 512	7 991	1 217	587	2 135	1 674	812	583
Associate degree	5 599	5 599	582	1 889	292	81	661	408	157	213
Bachelor's degree	11 389	11 389	2 746	3 743	347	94	1 141	1 329	223	205
Graduate or professional degree	5 806	5 806	1 545	1 835	209	50	515	752	85	46
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.1	80.1	90.0	81.7	72.5	72.5	88.7	90.9	75.8	77.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.6	17.6	42.7	17.9	9.1	5.7	21.1	33.3	9.4	9.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	303	303	60	354	505	224	171	177	312	382
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 595	1 595	1 076	1 655	1 678	1 613	1 467	1 673	1 628	1 852
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 915	1 915	1 670	1 879	2 006	1 506	1 858	2 012	1 853	1 975
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	136 532	136 532	15 447	43 349	9 105	3 441	11 029	8 078	4 462	3 706
Same house	60 336	60 336	5 648	16 515	3 072	1 541	4 573	3 485	2 115	1 824
Different house in United States	74 782	74 782	9 397	26 405	5 907	1 863	6 400	4 520	2 286	1 868
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 893	15 893	361	9 793	2 218	877	2 668	1 383	808	547
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	24 346	24 346	3 631	5 152	1 300	386	1 107	693	707	543
Different MSA/PMSA	22 448	22 448	3 590	7 374	1 497	345	1 721	1 734	327	561
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 095	12 095	1 815	4 086	892	255	904	710	444	217
Abroad	1 414	1 414	402	429	126	37	56	73	61	14
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	95 449	95 449	16 234	46 951	10 104	3 758	11 760	8 179	4 707	2 655
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	70 180	70 180	11 042	35 443	7 676	2 789	9 734	6 032	3 799	1 943
Rural population	50 940	50 940	—	—	—	—	—	344	191	1 279
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	16 633	16 633	—	—	—	—	—	58	73	893
On farms	2 349	2 349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	61 490	61 490	7 558	20 505	4 224	1 658	5 540	3 448	2 148	1 736
Car, truck, or van	54 307	54 307	5 867	18 445	3 659	1 513	5 215	3 117	1 989	1 575
Drive alone	47 365	47 365	5 060	16 220	3 012	1 264	4 782	2 729	1 681	1 375
Carpooled	6 942	6 942	807	2 225	647	249	433	388	308	200
Public transportation (including taxicab)	425	425	84	239	70	10	42	36	13	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	401	401	78	239	70	10	42	36	13	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	2 314	2 314	792	591	172	—	79	90	37	55
Other means	1 281	1 281	282	502	154	68	72	49	40	23
Worked at home	3 163	3 163	533	728	169	67	132	156	69	83
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.12	1.10	1.04	1.08	1.10	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	16.7	14.2	13.7	16.7	14.2	12.7	12.2	17.0	14.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 352	3 352	175	1 018	278	71	247	118	157	103
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 416	10 416	805	3 263	683	397	791	381	360	341
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	18 075	18 075	2 001	6 286	1 146	450	2 038	1 239	573	460
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	9 215	9 215	1 479	3 360	518	239	876	742	367	204
All other times	17 269	17 269	2 565	5 850	1 430	434	1 456	812	622	545
Worked in MSA of residence	58 292	58 292	7 345	19 828	4 055	1 602	5 348	3 347	2 031	1 723
Medford city	29 204	29 204	1 476	14 384	2 794	1 035	3 964	2 626	1 281	958
Ashland city	7 956	7 956	5 050	658	146	22	169	181	70	55
Central Point city	2 157	2 157	80	534	93	54	184	46	48	34
Eagle Point city	712	712	33	82	—	—	33	9	—	13
Remainder of Jackson County	18 263	18 263	706	4 170	1 022	491	998	485	632	663
Worked outside MSA of residence	3 198	3 198	213	677	169	56	192	101	117	13
Grants Pass city	1 306	1 306	47	124	20	—	52	28	25	—
Remainder of Josephine County	351	351	27	37	—	16	11	10	20	—
O Douglas County	225	225	24	103	29	9	10	18	7	—
Klamath Falls city	62	62	12	13	—	—	—	—	8	—
Remainder of Klamath County	63	63	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—
Siskiyou County, CA	139	139	13	33	—	—	11	—	19	—
Worked elsewhere	1 052	1 052	90	344	97	31	108	45	38	13

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 21	Tract 22	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 321	6 432	1 908	9 555	7 860	4 643	4 839	2 901	4 332	
Native	4 240	6 257	1 843	9 208	7 622	4 398	4 651	2 748	4 077	
Foreign born	81	175	65	347	238	245	188	153	255	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	3	34	17	44	29	19	29	
Persons 5 years and over	4 032	5 975	1 750	8 724	7 317	4 336	4 568	2 751	4 138	
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	6	155	60	175	41	45	29	
Speak a language other than English	175	344	169	597	347	365	194	101	280	
Do not speak English "very well"	45	34	3	265	141	207	59	45	74	
Speak Spanish	71	176	79	410	182	294	40	19	52	
Do not speak English "very well"	18	26	3	218	100	194	—	—	4	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	6	141	45	169	—	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	24	27	6	24	39	7	39	53	88	
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	—	14	19	7	39	45	33	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	14	8	—	34	45	16	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 154	1 543	400	2 111	1 468	938	1 445	789	1 275	
Preprimary school	101	150	34	112	109	65	130	90	106	
Public school	31	106	—	94	66	36	69	56	67	
Elementary or high school	933	1 228	318	1 800	1 007	733	724	456	681	
Public school	915	1 197	302	1 689	959	707	629	421	675	
College	120	165	48	199	352	140	591	243	488	
Public college	120	144	48	183	326	140	563	235	456	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 753	4 156	1 278	6 011	5 549	3 146	3 184	1 964	2 947	
Less than 9th grade	123	235	39	623	408	356	177	42	51	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	356	590	150	1 254	928	549	318	115	125	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 045	1 584	366	2 215	1 460	988	832	244	392	
Some college, no degree	613	1 049	418	1 383	1 731	681	764	563	625	
Associate degree	203	259	66	219	291	212	215	104	168	
Bachelor's degree	221	330	186	230	507	238	607	584	970	
Graduate or professional degree	192	109	53	87	224	122	271	312	616	
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.6	80.1	85.2	68.8	75.9	71.2	84.5	92.0	94.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.0	10.6	18.7	5.3	13.2	11.4	27.6	45.6	53.8	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	416	209	267	413	410	584	112	111	30	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 873	1 893	1 690	1 791	1 616	1 643	1 534	860	1 212	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 182	2 006	1 824	2 482	1 852	2 306	2 022	1 680	1 541	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 032	5 975	1 750	8 724	7 317	4 336	4 568	2 751	4 138	
Same house	2 204	2 714	495	4 224	2 834	1 841	1 902	1 059	1 840	
Different house in United States	1 799	3 195	1 223	4 375	4 467	2 432	2 603	1 647	2 185	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	307	523	404	709	913	436	80	39	41	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	695	1 037	152	1 851	1 658	996	1 282	442	959	
Different MSA/PMSA	507	1 100	427	1 091	1 086	614	682	834	861	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	290	535	240	724	810	386	559	332	324	
Abroad	29	66	32	125	16	63	63	45	113	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 953	6 238	1 120	6 363	5 662	3 430	4 362	2 882	4 164	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 237	5 067	975	4 369	4 113	2 741	3 463	2 007	3 378	
Rural population	1 368	194	788	3 192	2 198	1 213	477	19	168	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	398	71	525	951	234	349	359	—	74	
On farms	173	—	57	148	175	88	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 036	2 880	927	3 387	3 373	1 721	2 139	1 477	1 981	
Car, truck, or van	1 820	2 669	859	3 165	3 082	1 568	1 785	1 179	1 652	
Drive alone	1 681	2 363	773	2 720	2 712	1 332	1 579	1 043	1 389	
Carpooled	139	306	86	445	370	236	206	136	263	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	14	—	6	—	26	24	22	5	33	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	6	—	26	24	22	5	33	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	46	115	17	43	19	40	125	109	109	
Other means	35	43	—	53	35	9	89	50	62	
Worked at home	121	53	45	126	211	80	118	134	125	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.07	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.09	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	15.0	13.0	16.9	17.0	17.4	13.1	15.6	14.3	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	148	241	26	329	166	73	59	18	44	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	315	528	150	635	464	320	261	141	197	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	599	933	370	965	1 041	470	638	419	554	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	272	350	135	409	497	293	392	396	416	
All other times	581	775	201	923	994	485	671	369	645	
Worked in MSA of residence	1 929	2 677	921	3 283	3 286	1 663	2 090	1 422	1 937	
Medford city	940	1 432	668	1 499	1 633	526	417	308	367	
Ashland city	27	47	48	129	429	461	1 475	946	1 320	
Central Point city	307	496	20	84	42	19	20	36	5	
Eagle Point city	6	9	20	55	—	—	—	12	7	
Remainder of Jackson County	649	693	165	1 516	1 182	657	178	120	238	
Worked outside MSA of residence	107	203	6	104	87	58	49	55	44	
Grants Pass city	19	52	—	17	29	21	9	6	18	
Remainder of Josephine County	23	29	—	—	15	—	—	20	—	
O Douglas County	7	6	—	13	18	9	4	—	7	
Klamath Falls city	5	—	—	10	—	4	12	—	—	
Remainder of Klamath County	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Siskiyou County, CA	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	
Worked elsewhere	47	116	6	64	25	19	18	29	19	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County—Con.		Ashland city, Jackson County							
	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons -----	1 596	1 986	27	4 362	2 721	2 078	2 882	4 164	—	—
Native -----	1 490	1 925	27	4 174	2 559	1 987	2 729	3 916	—	—
Foreign born -----	106	61	—	188	162	91	153	248	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households -----	—	—	—	22	12	11	19	29	—	—
Persons 5 years and over -----	1 527	1 890	27	4 110	2 630	1 972	2 732	3 976	—	—
In linguistically isolated households -----	—	—	—	34	17	17	45	29	—	—
Speak a language other than English -----	134	192	—	175	193	92	94	252	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" -----	42	90	—	52	67	35	45	68	—	—
Speak Spanish -----	83	107	—	40	58	67	12	45	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" -----	42	58	—	—	19	23	—	4	—	—
Linguistically isolated -----	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language -----	—	8	—	39	91	12	53	88	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" -----	—	8	—	39	42	12	45	33	—	—
Linguistically isolated -----	—	—	—	34	4	12	45	16	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	424	542	9	1 359	1 707	676	789	1 237	—	—
Preprimary school -----	11	27	—	124	38	27	90	97	—	—
Public school -----	11	8	—	63	28	17	56	58	—	—
Elementary or high school -----	296	416	—	695	276	316	456	652	—	—
Public school -----	290	386	—	600	270	307	421	646	—	—
College -----	117	99	9	540	1 393	333	243	488	—	—
Public college -----	106	91	9	518	1 346	333	235	456	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 165	1 332	27	2 807	1 134	1 305	1 945	2 829	—	—
Less than 9th grade -----	80	47	—	153	39	20	42	51	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	108	134	—	271	88	120	102	114	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	259	252	—	707	191	147	244	373	—	—
Some college, no degree -----	320	308	—	679	279	386	557	611	—	—
Associate degree -----	60	124	—	185	70	55	104	168	—	—
Bachelor's degree -----	208	280	18	576	279	373	584	916	—	—
Graduate or professional degree -----	130	187	9	236	188	204	312	596	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	83.9	86.4	100.0	84.9	88.8	89.3	92.6	94.2	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	29.0	35.1	100.0	28.9	41.2	44.2	46.1	53.4	—	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years -----	443	104	—	121	21	81	111	30	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years -----	1 026	683	—	1 663	952	437	860	1 250	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years -----	1 814	2 345	—	2 101	1 531	1 413	1 680	1 528	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over -----	1 527	1 890	27	4 110	2 630	1 972	2 732	3 976	—	—
Same house -----	930	906	18	1 722	582	522	1 046	1 758	—	—
Different house in United States -----	550	984	9	2 325	1 901	1 416	1 641	2 105	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA -----	57	90	—	80	120	87	33	41	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA -----	249	432	9	1 140	505	612	442	923	—	—
Different MSA/PMSEA -----	172	371	—	596	893	450	834	817	—	—
Not in on MSA/PMSEA -----	72	91	—	509	383	267	332	324	—	—
Abroad -----	47	—	—	63	147	34	45	113	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population -----	—	—	27	4 362	2 721	2 078	2 882	4 164	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre -----	—	—	27	3 463	969	1 198	2 007	3 378	—	—
Rural population -----	1 596	1 986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre -----	149	454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms -----	330	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over -----	856	824	27	1 880	1 195	1 094	1 465	1 897	—	—
Car, truck, or van -----	686	722	27	1 564	796	720	1 167	1 593	—	—
Drove alone -----	642	613	27	1 396	700	569	1 031	1 337	—	—
Carpooled -----	44	109	—	168	96	151	136	256	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab) -----	—	7	—	16	13	17	5	33	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car -----	—	7	—	16	7	17	5	33	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked -----	46	56	—	111	244	225	109	103	—	—
Other means -----	13	11	—	77	46	47	50	62	—	—
Worked at home -----	111	28	—	112	96	85	134	106	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van -----	1.03	1.09	1.00	1.06	1.06	1.12	1.07	1.09	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	16.3	20.2	15.0	13.0	12.3	16.3	15.6	14.2	—	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. -----	21	49	—	53	32	28	18	44	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. -----	133	198	—	231	107	149	135	183	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. -----	260	225	18	547	223	259	413	541	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. -----	158	139	9	315	158	185	396	416	—	—
All other times -----	173	185	—	622	579	388	369	607	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence -----	823	769	27	1 831	1 169	1 055	1 410	1 853	—	—
Medford city -----	280	183	18	360	185	244	308	361	—	—
Ashland city -----	257	335	9	1 314	850	658	946	1 273	—	—
Central Point city -----	9	—	—	20	13	6	36	5	—	—
Eagle Point city -----	—	8	—	—	8	6	12	207	—	—
Remainder of Jackson County -----	277	243	—	137	113	141	108	44	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence -----	33	55	—	49	26	39	55	18	—	—
Grants Pass city -----	14	—	—	9	—	14	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Josephine County -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	20	—	—	—
Douglas County -----	—	—	—	4	—	13	—	7	—	—
Klamath Falls city -----	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Klamath County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siskiyou County, CA -----	—	22	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere -----	19	33	—	18	19	5	29	19	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 904	10 045	3 603	11 540	7 106	7 973	1 965	556	—	673
Native	1 671	9 406	3 585	11 198	6 894	7 781	1 910	546	—	673
Foreign born	233	639	18	342	212	192	55	10	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	40	75	—	19	19	8	9	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 637	9 046	3 286	10 809	6 620	7 571	1 758	511	—	623
In linguistically isolated households	81	221	—	39	27	8	37	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	271	881	60	575	364	360	86	16	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	184	414	11	140	68	87	56	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	229	720	46	191	216	185	66	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	170	343	11	30	51	44	49	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	67	171	—	—	19	—	37	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	32	—	105	60	6	13	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	32	—	47	17	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	32	—	24	8	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	454	1 954	583	2 772	1 407	1 589	411	128	—	261
Preprimary school	18	190	44	225	111	139	26	6	—	21
Public school	—	168	16	102	74	66	16	6	—	6
Elementary or high school	331	1 340	393	2 107	921	1 170	333	106	—	221
Public school	304	1 221	322	1 831	869	1 106	267	101	—	197
College	105	424	146	440	375	280	52	16	—	19
Public college	90	384	137	358	306	244	37	16	—	19
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 033	6 077	2 399	7 695	4 907	5 894	1 257	361	—	356
Less than 9th grade	215	580	200	258	309	126	92	22	—	9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	222	1 073	477	620	625	408	144	56	—	79
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	336	2 367	920	2 458	1 461	1 427	485	123	—	68
Some college, no degree	194	1 209	577	2 091	1 390	1 601	322	92	—	133
Associate degree	25	292	81	647	250	364	77	56	—	52
Bachelor's degree	35	347	94	1 126	585	1 260	107	12	—	15
Graduate or professional degree	6	209	50	495	287	708	30	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.7	72.8	71.8	88.6	81.0	90.9	81.2	78.4	—	75.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.0	9.1	6.0	21.1	17.8	33.4	10.9	3.3	—	4.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	802	505	224	173	374	156	512	1 250	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 490	1 678	1 627	1 489	1 411	1 691	1 895	1 569	—	2 211
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 021	2 006	1 555	1 872	1 622	1 997	2 140	1 618	—	2 259
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 637	9 046	3 286	10 809	6 620	7 571	1 758	511	—	623
Same house	278	3 046	1 491	4 554	2 315	3 346	677	89	—	183
Different house in United States	1 291	5 874	1 758	6 199	4 260	4 167	1 049	415	—	440
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	440	2 218	840	2 576	1 558	1 228	331	157	—	184
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	320	1 300	371	1 047	909	634	276	86	—	144
Different MSA/PMSA	331	1 464	345	1 672	1 146	1 640	170	146	—	46
Not in an MSA/PMSA	200	892	202	904	647	665	272	26	—	66
Abroad	68	126	37	56	45	58	32	7	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 904	10 045	3 603	11 540	7 106	7 973	1 965	556	—	673
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	951	7 634	2 668	9 585	4 316	5 900	1 803	520	—	657
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	616	4 224	1 587	5 423	3 234	3 238	877	206	—	313
Car, truck, or van	406	3 659	1 442	5 102	2 848	2 943	801	198	—	293
Drive alone	328	3 012	1 212	4 692	2 595	2 598	688	175	—	240
Carpooled	78	647	230	410	253	345	113	23	—	53
Public transportation (including taxicab)	32	70	10	42	36	36	7	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	32	70	10	42	36	36	7	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	86	172	—	75	173	63	5	—	—	7
Other means	40	154	68	72	105	40	15	8	—	—
Worked at home	52	169	67	132	72	156	49	—	—	13
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.04	1.05	1.07	1.10	1.06	—	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	16.7	14.2	12.7	11.9	12.1	14.9	11.7	—	18.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	33	278	71	247	156	111	66	5	—	9
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	94	683	374	779	545	364	191	51	—	68
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	101	1 146	423	1 981	942	1 134	208	56	—	48
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	43	518	239	848	567	706	159	25	—	54
All other times	293	1 430	413	1 436	952	767	204	69	—	121
Worked in MSA of residence	572	4 055	1 531	5 235	3 183	3 137	833	206	—	304
Medford city	417	2 794	998	3 863	2 360	2 471	590	155	—	188
Ashland city	13	146	22	169	91	175	11	6	—	—
Central Point city	—	93	46	172	106	37	26	—	—	—
Eagle Point city	—	—	—	33	20	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jackson County	131	1 022	465	998	606	445	206	45	—	116
Worked outside MSA of residence	44	169	56	188	51	101	44	—	—	9
Grants Pass city	—	20	—	52	15	28	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Josephine County	—	—	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas County	22	29	9	10	8	18	7	—	—	—
Klamath Falls city	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Klamath County	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siskiyou County, CA	—	—	—	7	—	—	19	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	22	97	31	108	8	45	18	—	—	—

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County—Con.			Remainder of Jackson County						
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 096	472	18	59	155	220	550	2 933	3 378	4 321
Native	1 086	466	18	59	155	211	490	2 812	3 299	4 240
Foreign born	10	6	—	—	—	9	60	121	79	81
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 031	439	18	59	155	220	507	2 704	3 195	4 032
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	26	—
Speak a language other than English	71	23	—	—	—	—	68	155	103	175
Do not speak English "very well"	—	9	—	—	—	—	37	108	39	45
Speak Spanish	66	9	—	—	—	—	59	102	74	71
Do not speak English "very well"	—	9	—	—	—	—	37	84	36	18
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	26	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	24
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	214	81	12	8	15	74	127	638	676	1 154
Preprimary school	10	9	—	—	—	—	23	69	50	101
Public school	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	25	38	31
Elementary or high school	191	72	12	8	15	62	97	476	501	933
Public school	175	61	12	8	7	62	84	422	445	915
College	13	—	—	—	—	12	7	93	125	120
Public college	13	—	—	—	—	8	—	82	95	120
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	761	348	—	51	129	154	349	2 017	2 391	2 753
Less than 9th grade	34	—	—	23	19	8	27	168	198	123
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	110	20	—	10	—	4	4	387	344	356
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	214	92	—	10	100	49	88	721	962	1 045
Some college, no degree	243	139	—	8	10	44	73	490	491	613
Associate degree	16	29	—	—	—	14	44	80	157	203
Bachelor's degree	119	43	—	—	—	15	69	116	193	221
Graduate or professional degree	25	25	—	—	—	20	44	55	46	192
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.1	94.3	—	35.3	85.3	92.2	91.1	72.5	77.3	82.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.9	19.5	—	—	—	22.7	32.4	8.5	10.0	15.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	462	—	—	—	—	—	524	203	249	416
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 618	1 500	—	—	1 000	696	1 393	1 463	1 919	1 873
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 935	1 913	—	—	533	—	2 217	1 638	2 024	2 182
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 031	439	18	59	155	220	507	2 704	3 195	4 032
Some house	290	234	12	26	50	19	139	1 438	1 735	2 204
Different house in United States	741	205	6	33	105	201	353	1 237	1 453	1 799
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	234	21	6	—	37	92	155	477	390	307
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	65	—	—	—	15	60	59	431	457	695
Different MSA/PMSA	310	104	—	33	—	49	94	157	415	507
Not in on MSA/PMSA	132	80	—	—	53	—	45	172	191	290
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	29	7	29
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 096	472	18	59	155	220	206	2 742	2 099	2 953
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	975	434	—	42	121	149	132	1 996	1 423	2 237
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	344	191	1 279	1 368
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	73	893	398
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	173
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	529	258	—	—	71	117	210	1 271	1 530	2 036
Car, truck, or van	495	258	—	—	71	113	174	1 188	1 377	1 820
Drive alone	432	248	—	—	52	90	131	993	1 200	1 681
Carpooled	63	10	—	—	19	23	43	195	177	139
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	14
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Walked	10	—	—	—	—	4	27	32	55	46
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	25	15	35
Worked at home	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	83	121
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.02	—	—	1.15	1.11	1.16	1.10	1.07	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.5	14.7	—	—	14.7	11.9	13.7	18.4	15.0	15.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	26	16	—	—	—	—	7	91	98	148
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	80	34	—	—	23	12	17	169	290	315
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	157	90	—	—	27	57	105	365	404	599
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	104	97	—	—	—	28	36	208	179	272
All other times	144	21	—	—	21	20	45	418	476	581
Worked in MSA of residence	523	249	—	—	71	113	210	1 198	1 517	1 929
Medford city	378	170	—	—	37	101	155	691	803	940
Ashland city	25	—	—	—	—	—	6	59	49	27
Central Point city	15	28	—	—	8	12	9	22	34	307
Eagle Point city	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6
Remainder of Jackson County	85	51	—	—	26	—	40	426	618	649
Worked outside MSA of residence	6	9	—	—	—	4	—	73	13	107
Grants Pass city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	19
Remainder of Josephine County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	23
O Douglas County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Klamath Falls city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5
Remainder of Klamath County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Siskiyou County, CA	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	20	13	47

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 759	3 259	812	9 083	5 008	3 709	7 842	4 616	477	19
Native	5 584	3 127	757	8 742	4 845	3 605	7 604	4 371	477	19
Foreign born	175	132	55	341	163	104	238	245	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	3	34	6	20	17	44	7	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 352	3 059	719	8 285	4 627	3 529	7 299	4 309	458	19
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	6	155	29	37	60	175	7	—
Speak a language other than English	344	157	98	574	210	158	347	365	19	7
Do not speak English "very well"	34	29	3	256	51	50	141	207	7	—
Speak Spanish	176	103	13	401	184	61	182	294	—	7
Do not speak English "very well"	26	29	3	209	51	39	100	194	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	6	141	29	31	45	169	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	27	—	6	18	7	11	39	7	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	14	—	7	19	7	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	14	—	2	8	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 282	682	186	2 030	1 415	766	1 456	929	86	—
Preprimary school	129	39	24	103	37	57	109	65	6	—
Public school	100	39	—	85	17	31	66	36	6	—
Elementary or high school	1 007	546	127	1 728	1 196	564	995	733	29	—
Public school	1 000	525	127	1 628	1 169	529	947	707	29	—
College	146	97	35	199	182	145	352	131	51	—
Public college	125	85	35	183	177	135	326	131	45	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 800	2 200	517	5 663	3 070	2 706	5 549	3 119	377	19
Less than 9th grade	226	198	5	623	190	139	408	356	24	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	511	484	40	1 234	561	288	928	549	47	13
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 516	839	152	2 123	1 338	757	1 460	988	125	—
Some college, no degree	916	429	175	1 244	569	717	1 731	681	85	6
Associate degree	207	109	50	190	154	200	291	212	30	—
Bachelor's degree	315	103	67	187	192	397	507	220	31	—
Graduate or professional degree	109	38	28	62	66	208	224	113	35	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.6	69.0	91.3	67.2	75.5	84.2	75.9	71.0	81.2	31.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.2	6.4	18.4	4.4	8.4	22.4	13.2	10.7	17.5	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	237	349	—	432	332	52	410	584	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 824	1 472	1 744	1 797	1 671	1 267	1 616	1 643	689	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 975	1 694	1 635	2 555	2 247	1 933	1 852	2 378	1 256	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 352	3 059	719	8 285	4 627	3 529	7 299	4 309	458	19
Same house	2 531	1 464	205	3 990	2 069	1 813	2 822	1 823	180	13
Different house in United States	2 755	1 578	482	4 170	2 519	1 695	4 461	2 423	278	6
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	339	292	170	688	236	360	907	436	—	6
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	893	838	87	1 851	1 277	626	1 658	987	142	—
Different MSA/PMSEA	1 054	287	117	987	543	536	1 086	614	86	—
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	469	161	108	644	463	173	810	386	50	—
Abroad	66	17	32	125	39	21	16	63	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 565	56	24	5 891	3 008	239	5 644	3 403	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 410	47	—	3 935	2 182	194	4 113	2 714	—	—
Rural population	194	3 203	788	3 192	2 000	3 470	2 198	1 213	477	19
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	71	1 511	525	951	293	1 828	234	349	359	—
On farms	—	74	57	148	310	41	175	88	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 567	1 299	398	3 129	2 058	1 543	3 373	1 694	259	12
Car, truck, or van	2 376	1 213	364	2 907	1 920	1 390	3 082	1 541	221	12
Drove alone	2 123	1 024	341	2 472	1 579	1 275	2 712	1 305	183	12
Carpooled	253	189	23	435	341	115	370	236	38	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	24	6	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	24	6	—
Walked	108	17	7	—	—	—	19	40	14	—
Other means	43	37	—	43	63	46	35	9	12	—
Worked at home	40	32	27	126	50	82	211	80	6	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.10	1.03	1.09	1.10	1.04	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	16.9	13.6	17.1	19.0	17.3	17.0	17.4	13.5	22.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	232	102	—	313	106	79	166	73	6	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	460	425	70	601	492	269	464	320	30	6
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	885	235	213	875	607	493	1 041	452	91	6
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	296	220	31	312	203	234	497	284	77	—
All other times	654	285	57	902	600	386	994	485	49	—
Worked in MSA of residence	2 373	1 242	398	3 034	2 022	1 486	3 286	1 636	259	12
Medford city	1 244	542	290	1 329	733	753	1 633	508	57	—
Ashland city	47	7	23	129	32	46	429	452	161	—
Central Point city	496	114	5	56	102	51	42	19	—	—
Eagle Point city	9	8	—	55	365	4	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jackson County	577	571	80	1 465	790	632	1 182	657	41	12
Worked outside MSA of residence	194	57	—	95	36	57	87	58	—	—
Grants Pass city	43	8	—	17	7	17	29	21	—	—
Remainder of Josephine County	29	14	—	—	6	3	15	—	—	—
Douglas County	6	—	—	13	6	2	18	9	—	—
Klamath Falls city	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	4	—	—
Remainder of Klamath County	—	9	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	—
Siskiyou County, CA	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	116	20	—	55	7	22	25	19	—	—

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.98
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	168	1 505	1 596	1 986	2 345	4 851	3 884	6 095	8 574	—
Native	161	1 491	1 490	1 925	2 317	4 756	3 773	5 937	8 268	—
Foreign born	7	14	106	61	28	95	111	158	306	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	20	—	—	—	—	19	19	63	—
Persons 5 years and over	162	1 460	1 527	1 890	2 179	4 557	3 676	5 778	7 979	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	20	—	—	—	—	51	21	95	—
Speak a language other than English	28	72	134	192	59	123	232	195	304	—
Do not speak English "very well"	6	39	42	90	19	29	93	85	138	—
Speak Spanish	7	18	83	107	52	49	144	108	133	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	42	58	19	19	79	53	86	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	9	36	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	10	—	8	—	36	2	7	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	38	386	424	542	516	1 107	867	1 257	1 818	—
Preprimary school	9	11	11	27	9	43	40	90	163	—
Public school	9	11	11	8	5	40	22	17	91	—
Elementary or high school	29	259	296	416	452	913	717	945	1 357	—
Public school	29	245	290	386	436	891	690	849	1 309	—
College	—	116	117	99	55	151	110	222	298	—
Public college	—	104	106	91	53	92	79	199	248	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	118	1 075	1 165	1 332	1 571	3 286	2 640	4 408	6 010	—
Less than 9th grade	—	17	80	47	80	194	163	317	305	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11	120	108	134	240	522	361	696	879	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19	246	259	252	641	1 415	993	1 655	2 181	—
Some college, no degree	14	273	320	308	336	668	629	1 014	1 468	—
Associate degree	—	73	60	124	86	196	113	248	287	—
Bachelor's degree	54	159	208	280	143	227	266	338	592	—
Graduate or professional degree	20	187	130	187	45	64	115	140	298	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.7	87.3	83.9	86.4	79.6	78.2	80.2	77.0	80.3	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	62.7	32.2	29.0	35.1	12.0	8.9	14.4	10.8	14.8	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	68	443	104	587	439	357	506	367	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 345	1 026	683	1 692	1 609	1 453	2 058	1 767	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 676	1 517	1 814	2 345	2 092	1 940	1 963	1 675	1 884	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	162	1 460	1 527	1 890	2 179	4 557	3 676	5 778	7 979	—
Same house	82	1 017	930	906	1 244	2 268	2 031	3 038	4 136	—
Different house in United States	80	409	550	984	933	2 278	1 637	2 738	3 823	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	57	90	60	137	185	72	246	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	36	137	249	432	339	1 016	749	982	1 547	—
Different MSA/PMSA	44	219	172	371	227	795	535	1 156	1 400	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	53	72	91	307	330	168	528	630	—
Abroad	—	34	47	—	2	11	8	2	20	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	168	1 505	1 596	1 986	2 345	4 851	3 884	6 095	8 574	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	74	360	149	454	900	1 383	1 247	2 074	2 449	—
On farms	—	18	330	62	89	134	136	100	391	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	84	627	856	824	893	1 759	1 668	1 904	3 245	—
Car, truck, or van	59	504	686	722	662	1 517	1 514	1 692	2 870	—
Drove alone	52	373	642	613	540	1 363	1 317	1 535	2 477	—
Carpooled	7	131	44	109	122	154	197	157	393	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	6	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	6	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Walked	6	6	46	56	107	48	40	48	53	—
Other means	—	6	13	11	8	39	54	23	22	—
Worked at home	19	111	111	28	116	151	53	141	294	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.16	1.03	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.08	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	24.9	16.3	20.2	24.1	27.0	24.1	22.9	25.3	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	21	21	49	103	142	84	121	197	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	14	96	133	198	219	426	356	351	592	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	13	190	260	225	192	345	577	519	1 012	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	115	158	139	48	185	192	262	400	—
All other times	38	94	173	185	215	510	406	510	750	—
Worked in MSA of residence	84	554	823	769	856	1 692	1 571	1 304	2 680	—
Medford city	6	244	280	183	170	486	653	372	1 134	—
Ashland city	47	62	257	335	—	9	34	30	7	—
Central Point city	—	—	9	—	8	42	94	36	77	—
Eagle Point city	—	—	—	8	14	86	18	3	8	—
Remainder of Jackson County	31	248	277	243	664	1 069	772	863	1 454	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	73	33	55	37	67	97	600	565	—
Grants Pass city	—	—	14	—	12	4	46	456	417	—
Remainder of Josephine County	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	98	60	—
Douglas County	—	7	—	—	—	11	7	4	8	—
Klamath Falls city	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Klamath County	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
Siskiyou County, CA	—	32	—	22	2	6	7	2	7	—
Worked elsewhere	—	34	19	33	12	41	23	39	73	—

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County						
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	113 834	113 834	13 175	36 452	7 681	2 998	9 034	6 978	3 751	3 135	
In labor force	67 850	67 850	8 284	22 549	4 781	1 862	5 960	3 746	2 352	1 902	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.6	59.6	62.9	61.9	62.2	62.1	66.0	53.7	62.7	60.7	
Civilian labor force	67 733	67 733	8 272	22 502	4 781	1 862	5 930	3 736	2 345	1 902	
Employed	62 704	62 704	7 759	20 922	4 344	1 689	5 660	3 531	2 198	1 744	
Unemployed	5 029	5 029	513	1 580	437	173	270	205	147	158	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	7.4	6.2	7.0	9.1	9.3	4.6	5.5	6.3	8.3	
Not in labor force	45 984	45 984	4 891	13 903	2 900	1 136	3 074	3 232	1 399	1 233	
Institutionalized persons	1 712	1 712	81	559	191	—	—	51	—	—	
Enrolled in school	5 071	5 071	1 456	1 080	218	68	279	212	147	68	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	20 693	20 693	1 926	6 962	1 090	695	1 515	2 027	634	607	
Females 16 years and over	58 850	58 850	6 999	19 408	3 870	1 729	4 641	3 840	1 902	1 660	
In labor force	30 458	30 458	4 174	10 219	2 026	943	2 577	1 699	1 024	855	
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.8	51.8	59.6	52.7	52.4	54.5	55.5	44.2	53.8	51.5	
Civilian labor force	30 458	30 458	4 174	10 219	2 026	943	2 577	1 699	1 024	855	
Employed	28 127	28 127	3 865	9 422	1 829	859	2 436	1 566	957	799	
Unemployed	2 331	2 331	309	797	197	84	141	133	67	56	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.8	9.7	8.9	5.5	7.8	6.5	6.5	
With own children under 6 years	8 131	8 131	799	3 012	762	245	672	375	288	227	
In labor force	4 464	4 464	531	1 673	362	105	450	242	191	99	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 016	10 016	1 054	2 998	542	198	946	561	322	267	
In labor force	7 680	7 680	927	2 444	391	172	801	396	216	209	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	11 531	11 531	955	4 152	1 172	345	897	519	439	263	
All parents present in household in labor force	5 980	5 980	605	2 207	522	165	584	337	282	118	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	23 578	23 578	2 425	7 176	1 390	470	2 136	1 198	793	600	
All parents present in household in labor force	15 977	15 977	1 923	5 034	811	317	1 594	777	529	403	
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 945	7 945	1 353	2 488	645	154	649	427	277	215	
Not enrolled in school	2 084	2 084	210	833	382	76	80	87	69	60	
Unemployed or not in labor force	827	827	69	312	180	27	14	11	24	29	
Not high school graduate	986	986	60	453	246	40	—	37	69	24	
Employed	503	503	45	237	99	30	—	37	45	2	
Unemployed	168	168	—	61	51	10	—	—	6	6	
Not in labor force	315	315	15	155	96	—	—	—	18	16	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over	62 704	62 704	7 759	20 922	4 344	1 689	5 660	3 531	2 198	1 744	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 534	6 534	1 069	2 539	284	120	794	591	202	189	
Professional specialty occupations	7 565	7 565	1 835	2 343	322	83	852	625	124	164	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 613	1 613	175	626	86	61	185	90	81	55	
Sales occupations	8 439	8 439	1 042	3 250	525	211	933	762	233	172	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 975	8 975	804	3 288	527	358	882	544	395	330	
Private household occupations	330	330	45	122	43	19	12	19	4	21	
Protective service occupations	865	865	123	256	48	30	51	46	25	15	
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 955	7 955	1 280	2 678	800	202	610	288	296	217	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 920	2 920	224	538	204	22	77	68	139	61	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 704	6 704	581	1 831	479	164	525	176	265	226	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 079	4 079	214	1 339	417	209	311	74	148	105	
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 512	3 512	155	987	230	67	243	120	185	95	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 213	3 213	212	1 125	379	143	185	128	101	94	
Construction	3 908	3 908	393	1 057	284	130	213	190	122	143	
Manufacturing	9 464	9 464	545	2 754	700	226	772	297	360	277	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 788	3 788	322	1 321	210	49	487	156	155	114	
Wholesale and retail trade	16 761	16 761	1 856	6 388	1 392	647	1 519	1 003	592	423	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 319	3 319	363	1 434	148	55	517	327	121	83	
Business and repair services	2 775	2 775	207	946	245	126	189	151	165	65	
Professional and related services	13 726	13 726	2 744	4 502	726	257	1 366	985	279	325	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	62 704	62 704	7 759	20 922	4 344	1 689	5 660	3 531	2 198	1 744	
Private wage and salary workers	46 636	46 636	4 852	16 639	3 548	1 399	4 339	2 646	1 824	1 287	
Government workers	8 790	8 790	1 865	2 374	482	188	703	460	158	253	
Local government workers	4 463	4 463	741	1 291	307	70	381	276	102	130	
Self-employed workers	6 922	6 922	1 025	1 804	271	93	586	425	216	204	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	76 018	76 018	9 742	24 583	5 255	1 933	6 537	4 203	2 652	2 080	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	57 045	57 045	6 220	18 850	3 969	1 457	4 958	3 272	2 075	1 495	
50 to 52 weeks	35 861	35 861	3 151	12 616	2 395	966	3 682	2 165	1 357	944	
40 to 49 weeks	7 796	7 796	1 173	2 263	606	183	568	378	252	172	
27 to 39 weeks	4 463	4 463	618	1 383	322	138	286	212	180	120	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	9 090	9 090	1 639	2 744	654	265	826	438	246	300	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	89 137	89 137	10 942	28 094	6 273	2 253	7 355	4 669	3 058	2 442	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 926	2 926	208	931	377	76	138	94	117	94	
With a mobility limitation	1 656	1 656	104	574	269	57	106	35	50	77	
In labor force	292	292	13	76	44	9	10	8	6	18	
With a self-care limitation	2 046	2 046	160	626	258	38	86	67	88	50	
With a work disability	9 799	9 799	797	3 156	990	382	671	344	290	327	
In labor force	4 215	4 215	394	1 361	404	177	319	129	138	132	
Prevented from working	4 629	4 629	313	1 509	517	173	258	185	119	173	
No work disability	79 338	79 338	10 145	24 938	5 283	1 871	6 684	4 325	2 768	2 115	
In labor force	61 525	61 525	7 694	20 393	4 271	1 635	5 477	3 393	2 155	1 684	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22 868	22 868	2 140	7 752	1 217	745	1 649	2 248	686	693	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 499	3 499	296	1 405	258	186	283	410	138	109	
With a mobility limitation	2 654	2 654	251	1 017	145	102	218	382	116	92	
With a self-care limitation	2 103	2 103	146	935	173	112	232	238	103	59	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers	7 399	7 399	584	2 295	412	225	547	605	251	212	
Mean family income (dollars)	22 517	22 517	30 634	24 443	12 813	13 784	24 587	39 257	19 184	28 092	
1 worker	11 164	11 164	1 207	3 391	849	287	718	672	288	231	
Mean family income (dollars)	30 068	30 068	26 831	35 713	18 911	21 657	60 150	51 019	47 787	27 675	
2 or more workers	21 996	21 996	2 119	7 110	1 280	525	2 196	1 258	835	669	
Mean family income (dollars)	43 892	43 892	45 766	47 013	29 563	33 591	51 312	72 575	39 115	35 357	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 21	Tract 22
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 165	4 881	1 413	6 985	6 339	3 613	3 767	2 290	3 567
In labor force	2 146	3 204	981	3 965	3 707	1 941	2 311	1 596	2 171
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.8	65.6	69.4	56.8	58.5	53.7	61.3	69.7	60.9
Civilian labor force	2 146	3 170	981	3 965	3 707	1 941	2 305	1 590	2 171
Employed	2 053	2 888	927	3 440	3 458	1 760	2 157	1 493	2 061
Unemployed	93	282	54	525	249	181	148	97	110
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	8.9	5.5	13.2	6.7	9.3	6.4	6.1	5.1
Not in labor force	1 019	1 671	432	3 020	2 632	1 672	1 456	694	1 396
Institutionalized persons	—	81	13	838	78	55	—	81	—
Enrolled in school	122	165	24	312	271	145	263	108	225
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	476	813	178	598	1 529	903	691	297	653
Females 16 years and over	1 593	2 542	730	3 092	3 428	1 857	2 070	1 250	1 830
In labor force	970	1 456	428	1 666	1 799	821	1 180	848	1 020
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.9	57.3	58.6	53.9	52.5	44.2	57.0	67.8	55.7
Civilian labor force	970	1 456	428	1 666	1 799	821	1 180	848	1 020
Employed	942	1 334	405	1 505	1 676	747	1 104	773	964
Unemployed	28	122	23	161	123	74	76	75	56
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	8.4	5.4	9.7	6.8	9.0	6.4	8.8	5.5
With own children under 6 years	241	314	118	616	412	240	284	116	225
In labor force	138	187	33	319	265	99	224	89	106
With own children 6 to 17 years only	391	604	174	658	502	285	326	264	291
In labor force	311	539	163	440	425	227	286	235	242
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	375	531	167	983	593	320	346	183	248
All parents present in household in labor force	239	269	40	455	347	114	252	123	117
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	917	1 262	351	1 761	996	723	800	517	612
All parents present in household in labor force	657	1 063	277	962	733	446	638	395	469
Persons 16 to 19 years	240	413	67	451	373	228	230	162	280
Not enrolled in school	35	85	28	106	114	106	66	37	57
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	43	28	48	14	60	19	11	16
Not high school graduate	14	38	21	57	40	61	29	—	6
Employed	8	12	—	29	31	23	14	—	6
Unemployed	—	12	9	17	—	20	6	—	—
Not in labor force	6	14	12	11	9	18	9	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 053	2 888	927	3 440	3 458	1 760	2 157	1 493	2 061
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	157	291	177	147	374	133	283	211	278
Professional specialty occupations	269	233	161	114	382	171	339	460	537
Technicians and related support occupations	38	112	13	46	88	22	64	30	56
Sales occupations	290	372	210	414	472	207	277	210	282
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	344	460	172	600	506	162	229	168	233
Private household occupations	—	—	—	16	7	20	18	—	14
Protective service occupations	48	84	20	43	68	33	31	13	41
Service occupations, except protective and household	223	347	37	483	489	323	434	151	330
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	91	132	5	219	114	188	127	25	37
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	222	302	38	448	363	194	168	122	118
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	157	206	49	349	223	93	105	27	62
Transportation and material moving occupations	133	188	27	340	157	96	29	37	35
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	81	161	18	221	215	118	53	39	38
Construction	103	142	43	254	214	128	95	91	104
Manufacturing	408	474	102	764	465	289	200	95	176
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	101	167	83	383	184	45	85	68	74
Wholesale and retail trade	518	979	238	822	1 094	503	520	319	426
Finance, insurance, and real estate	95	142	136	91	171	32	149	37	124
Business and repair services	43	90	9	323	164	62	106	41	35
Professional and related services	457	585	213	506	650	343	692	548	818
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 053	2 888	927	3 440	3 458	1 760	2 157	1 493	2 061
Private wage and salary workers	1 463	2 328	679	2 808	2 583	1 329	1 414	929	1 159
Government workers	254	367	149	293	407	201	433	335	591
Local government workers	208	183	50	141	177	144	190	179	214
Self-employed workers	310	193	92	332	385	222	310	218	305
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 333	3 409	1 026	4 601	4 114	2 213	2 629	1 714	2 488
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 715	2 733	816	3 747	3 008	1 686	1 691	1 075	1 678
50 to 52 weeks	1 265	1 922	674	2 171	1 892	960	1 049	614	814
40 to 49 weeks	217	320	49	628	471	241	238	252	376
27 to 39 weeks	66	138	42	297	202	166	166	84	216
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	361	255	82	382	588	262	487	293	383
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 627	3 880	1 192	5 459	4 550	2 567	2 968	1 900	2 832
With a mobility or self-care limitation	128	111	80	223	207	80	70	42	46
With a mobility limitation	72	52	19	146	65	59	24	31	19
In labor force	26	18	—	30	16	—	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	92	75	66	148	180	56	62	25	34
With a work disability	249	354	91	705	498	345	220	145	224
In labor force	96	214	34	289	253	129	132	72	124
Prevented from working	108	122	49	378	173	154	75	59	75
No work disability	2 378	3 526	1 101	4 754	4 052	2 222	2 748	1 755	2 608
In labor force	1 988	2 883	917	3 593	3 316	1 736	2 093	1 512	1 965
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	538	886	208	688	1 711	991	793	303	735
With a mobility or self-care limitation	86	121	28	146	353	137	131	24	80
With a mobility limitation	75	80	—	130	237	109	97	20	73
With a self-care limitation	42	66	28	87	209	69	90	14	35
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	166	287	75	276	488	302	188	101	230
Mean family income (dollars)	22 477	23 288	19 258	15 982	24 119	21 456	24 795	24 424	40 899
1 worker	324	387	126	796	592	351	371	230	360
Mean family income (dollars)	39 058	27 290	34 525	19 057	22 440	22 051	27 568	27 654	30 805
2 or more workers	773	1 116	369	1 345	1 198	614	708	452	630
Mean family income (dollars)	42 826	39 893	43 805	39 359	41 879	55 570	39 939	55 653	52 846

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.		Ashland city, Jackson County							
	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 291	1 530	27	3 344	2 426	1 670	2 271	3 437	—	—
In labor force	903	875	27	2 040	1 358	1 188	1 584	2 087	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.9	57.2	100.0	61.0	56.0	71.1	69.7	60.7	—	—
Civilian labor force	903	875	27	2 034	1 358	1 188	1 578	2 087	—	—
Employed	28	842	27	1 898	1 234	1 142	1 481	1 977	—	—
Unemployed	3.1	3.8	—	6.7	9.1	3.9	6.1	5.3	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	388	655	—	1 304	1 068	482	687	1 350	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	45	126	—	250	736	137	108	225	—	—
Enrolled in school	163	228	—	607	212	175	290	642	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	609	803	18	1 841	1 162	972	1 237	1 769	—	—
Females 16 years and over	382	413	18	1 048	643	636	842	987	—	—
In labor force	62.7	51.4	100.0	56.9	55.3	65.4	68.1	55.8	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	382	413	18	1 048	643	636	842	987	—	—
Civilian labor force	367	401	18	978	568	603	767	931	—	—
Employed	15	12	—	70	75	33	75	56	—	—
Unemployed	3.9	2.9	—	6.7	11.7	5.2	8.9	5.7	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	41	69	—	207	74	55	89	106	—	—
With own children under 6 years	128	144	—	302	87	118	264	283	—	—
In labor force	101	91	—	262	82	106	235	242	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	83	129	—	327	105	107	183	233	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	53	76	—	233	61	71	123	117	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	223	394	—	759	254	306	517	589	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	198	218	—	597	192	270	395	469	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	53	97	—	199	644	80	162	268	—	—
Not enrolled in school	11	8	—	54	39	29	37	51	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	13	16	13	11	16	—	—
Not high school graduate	5	—	—	23	29	8	—	—	—	—
Employed	5	—	—	14	23	8	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	875	842	27	1 898	1 234	1 142	1 481	1 977	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	141	92	9	278	173	140	211	258	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	182	163	18	299	244	284	460	530	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	28	30	—	64	—	32	30	49	—	—
Sales occupations	16	143	—	248	199	109	210	276	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	96	78	—	204	102	115	162	221	—	—
Private household occupations	7	—	—	18	8	5	—	14	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	23	40	6	13	41	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	113	83	—	381	201	224	151	323	—	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	86	52	—	99	29	34	25	37	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	75	92	—	150	116	93	116	106	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	36	48	—	77	20	41	27	49	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	78	45	—	17	44	22	37	35	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	16	—	40	58	37	39	38	—	—
Construction	47	97	—	89	65	58	91	90	—	—
Manufacturing	82	69	—	171	60	68	89	157	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	39	29	—	73	81	26	68	74	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	127	161	—	461	324	363	313	395	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	46	59	—	138	54	17	37	117	—	—
Business and repair services	19	35	—	77	14	40	41	35	—	—
Professional and related services	316	210	27	622	411	331	548	805	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	875	842	27	1 898	1 234	1 142	1 481	1 977	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	535	570	9	1 251	819	741	917	1 115	—	—
Government workers	205	150	9	378	333	225	335	585	—	—
Local government workers	127	91	9	156	93	90	179	214	—	—
Self-employed workers	135	122	9	269	82	176	218	271	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	983	1 016	27	2 302	1 963	1 363	1 702	2 385	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	769	773	27	1 469	1 140	921	1 063	1 600	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	407	525	18	911	409	437	602	774	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	94	83	—	206	157	189	252	369	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	106	55	9	138	69	120	84	198	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	119	104	—	430	321	225	293	370	—	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 099	1 278	27	2 645	2 196	1 473	1 888	2 713	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	37	—	70	—	56	42	40	—	—
With a mobility limitation	6	7	—	24	—	36	31	13	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	7	30	—	62	—	39	25	34	—	—
With a work disability	78	68	—	208	63	170	145	211	—	—
In labor force	46	34	—	120	17	67	72	118	—	—
Prevented from working	32	26	—	75	25	79	59	75	—	—
No work disability	1 021	1 210	27	2 437	2 133	1 303	1 743	2 502	—	—
In labor force	828	817	27	1 850	1 323	1 107	1 500	1 887	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	192	252	—	693	230	197	296	724	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	17	—	125	41	26	24	80	—	—
With a mobility limitation	12	17	—	91	41	26	20	73	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	90	7	—	14	35	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	35	96	—	174	48	36	101	225	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	30 798	30 897	—	24 728	26 827	13 353	24 424	41 567	—	—
1 worker	140	187	—	338	112	182	230	345	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	25 329	41 342	—	27 430	21 408	19 971	27 654	31 075	—	—
2 or more workers	278	279	9	602	237	233	446	592	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	46 691	68 760	94 450	40 659	32 268	34 196	55 649	52 732	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 331	7 630	2 858	8 871	5 731	6 561	1 446	397	—	414
In labor force	732	4 773	1 768	5 843	3 562	3 500	969	237	—	328
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.0	62.6	61.9	65.9	62.2	53.3	67.0	59.7	—	79.2
Civilian labor force	732	4 773	1 768	5 813	3 562	3 490	962	237	—	328
Employed	632	4 344	1 618	5 543	3 249	3 321	902	206	—	320
Unemployed	100	429	150	270	313	169	60	31	—	8
Percent of civilian labor force	13.7	9.0	8.5	4.6	8.8	4.8	6.2	13.1	—	2.4
Not in labor force	599	2 857	1 090	3 028	2 169	3 061	477	160	—	86
Institutionalized persons	66	191	—	—	238	51	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	70	218	68	274	149	208	36	12	—	13
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	200	1 057	686	1 491	1 114	1 946	221	85	—	16
Females 16 years and over	668	3 843	1 664	4 558	3 220	3 652	693	250	—	221
In labor force	345	2 026	905	2 516	1 740	1 623	395	129	—	150
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.6	52.7	54.4	55.2	54.0	44.4	57.0	51.6	—	67.9
Civilian labor force	345	2 026	905	2 516	1 740	1 623	395	129	—	150
Employed	277	1 829	821	2 375	1 607	1 509	373	121	—	150
Unemployed	68	197	84	141	133	114	22	8	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	19.7	9.7	9.3	5.6	7.6	7.0	5.6	6.2	—	—
With own children under 6 years	180	762	245	672	468	338	171	53	—	42
In labor force	67	362	105	450	267	220	115	31	—	20
With own children 6 to 17 years only	69	532	183	920	388	526	108	37	—	100
In labor force	44	391	164	775	357	384	82	22	—	100
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	298	1 172	345	897	539	459	222	51	—	71
All parents present in household in labor force	129	522	165	584	273	292	146	33	—	13
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	305	1 382	455	2 082	899	1 126	324	109	—	228
All parents present in household in labor force	156	811	310	1 540	747	750	260	46	—	194
Persons 16 to 19 years	105	645	154	644	312	387	107	26	—	40
Not enrolled in school	36	382	76	80	115	61	38	19	—	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	180	27	14	38	—	18	10	—	—
Not high school graduate	25	246	40	—	53	22	38	10	—	7
Employed	19	99	30	—	40	22	20	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	51	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	6	96	—	—	13	—	18	10	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	632	4 344	1 618	5 543	3 249	3 321	902	206	—	320
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	71	284	120	786	376	551	115	57	—	27
Professional specialty occupations	40	322	83	795	312	606	44	7	—	20
Technicians and related support occupations	8	86	52	185	130	90	35	12	—	12
Sales occupations	67	525	203	921	472	718	104	24	—	50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	40	527	344	866	562	522	127	54	—	77
Private household occupations	—	43	19	8	33	19	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14	48	30	51	23	46	14	7	—	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	128	800	190	602	442	268	146	18	—	29
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	59	204	22	77	78	43	48	—	—	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	59	479	155	517	291	162	111	20	—	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	30	417	202	311	190	74	47	—	—	24
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	230	67	239	214	103	72	7	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	88	379	131	185	126	119	39	—	—	37
Construction	30	284	130	205	111	181	62	29	—	—
Manufacturing	59	700	210	772	438	297	119	9	—	67
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	8	210	49	467	217	146	69	18	—	38
Wholesale and retail trade	285	1 392	601	1 491	992	928	258	60	—	135
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	148	55	517	203	318	44	38	—	14
Business and repair services	21	245	126	189	157	128	58	7	—	6
Professional and related services	55	726	248	1 317	824	940	138	19	—	45
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	632	4 344	1 618	5 543	3 249	3 321	902	206	—	320
Private wage and salary workers	561	3 548	1 328	4 293	2 708	2 479	706	163	—	260
Government workers	31	482	188	660	317	445	71	25	—	40
Local government workers	11	307	70	354	124	268	50	19	—	24
Self-employed workers	40	271	93	558	210	397	125	18	—	20
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	792	5 247	1 829	6 411	3 832	3 919	1 064	276	—	335
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	650	3 961	1 385	4 848	2 958	3 033	817	208	—	285
50 to 52 weeks	296	2 395	946	3 608	1 915	2 043	568	150	—	219
40 to 49 weeks	70	606	157	532	383	328	60	7	—	29
27 to 39 weeks	93	314	119	286	226	179	88	11	—	4
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	30	654	256	818	360	409	99	12	—	32
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 054	6 255	2 122	7 216	4 202	4 338	1 193	292	—	398
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30	377	76	138	94	90	77	—	—	5
With a mobility limitation	24	269	57	106	26	31	37	—	—	5
In labor force	—	44	9	10	—	8	—	—	—	5
With a self-care limitation	6	258	38	86	86	67	55	—	—	—
With a work disability	191	990	335	655	465	309	87	42	—	23
In labor force	78	404	150	303	237	114	32	14	—	13
Prevented from working	101	517	153	258	191	165	43	28	—	10
No work disability	863	5 265	1 787	6 561	3 737	4 029	1 106	250	—	375
In labor force	643	4 263	1 568	5 376	3 162	3 167	905	203	—	315
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	211	1 184	736	1 625	1 291	2 162	246	105	—	16
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	251	186	283	149	394	53	6	—	7
With a mobility limitation	42	138	102	218	102	366	42	—	—	7
With a self-care limitation	31	173	112	232	86	227	40	6	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	64	405	209	532	322	583	89	19	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	12 236	11 175	14 667	24 502	21 898	39 649	20 693	23 961	—	—
1 worker	143	839	270	718	554	619	112	27	—	31
Mean family income (dollars)	11 463	18 869	21 702	60 150	20 839	51 048	67 143	10 687	—	17 761
2 or more workers	180	1 280	503	2 148	895	1 192	360	103	—	125
Mean family income (dollars)	23 667	29 563	33 637	51 088	45 264	73 233	37 528	37 036	—	41 943

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County—Con.			Remainder of Jackson County						
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	834	379	—	51	140	163	417	2 305	2 738	3 165
In labor force	559	278	—	8	94	117	246	1 383	1 665	2 146
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.0	73.4	—	15.7	67.1	71.8	59.0	60.0	60.8	67.8
Civilian labor force	559	278	—	8	94	117	246	1 383	1 665	2 146
Employed	529	258	—	—	71	117	210	1 296	1 538	2 053
Unemployed	30	20	—	8	23	—	36	87	127	93
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	7.2	—	100.0	24.5	—	14.6	6.3	7.6	4.3
Not in labor force	275	101	—	43	46	46	171	922	1 073	1 019
Institutionalized persons	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	11	21	—	—	—	5	4	111	56	122
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	129	17	—	33	9	24	81	413	522	476
Females 16 years and over	434	205	—	27	65	83	188	1 209	1 410	1 593
In labor force	260	130	—	—	38	61	76	629	726	970
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.9	63.4	—	—	58.5	73.5	40.4	52.0	51.5	60.9
Civilian labor force	260	130	—	—	38	61	76	629	726	970
Employed	237	123	—	—	38	61	57	584	678	942
Unemployed	23	7	—	—	—	—	19	45	48	28
Percent of civilian labor force	8.8	5.4	—	—	—	—	25.0	7.2	6.6	2.9
With own children under 6 years	58	23	—	—	—	—	37	117	174	241
In labor force	23	13	—	—	—	—	22	76	68	138
With own children 6 to 17 years only	92	43	—	10	15	26	35	214	230	391
In labor force	92	33	—	—	8	26	12	134	187	311
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	65	33	—	—	—	—	60	217	212	375
All parents present in household in labor force	32	18	—	—	—	—	45	136	85	239
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	206	60	—	8	15	54	72	469	491	917
All parents present in household in labor force	171	49	—	7	54	27	269	357	657	657
Persons 16 to 19 years	47	21	—	—	—	5	40	170	189	240
Not enrolled in school	19	—	—	—	—	—	26	31	41	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	19	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	19	6
Not high school graduate	12	—	—	—	—	—	15	25	2	8
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not in labor force	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	529	258	—	71	117	210	1 296	1 538	2 053	2 053
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	104	48	—	—	—	8	40	87	132	157
Professional specialty occupations	83	31	—	—	—	57	19	80	157	269
Technicians and related support occupations	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	46	43	38
Sales occupations	112	54	—	—	—	—	44	129	148	290
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	106	63	—	—	—	14	16	22	268	344
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	21	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	48
Service occupations, except protective and household	25	30	—	—	—	12	8	20	150	223
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	91	61	91
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	16	—	—	—	9	8	14	154	206
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	44	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	101	157
Transportation and material moving occupations	27	—	—	—	—	4	17	113	88	133
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	7	—	—	—	12	9	62	94	81
Construction	11	14	—	—	—	8	9	60	114	103
Manufacturing	72	11	—	—	—	16	—	241	268	408
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	51	48	—	—	—	—	10	86	96	101
Wholesale and retail trade	169	77	—	—	—	20	75	334	363	518
Finance, insurance, and real estate	69	17	—	—	—	—	9	77	45	95
Business and repair services	—	9	—	—	—	—	23	1	58	43
Professional and related services	124	66	—	—	9	49	45	14	306	457
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	529	258	—	71	117	210	1 296	1 538	2 053	2 053
Private wage and salary workers	420	173	—	—	71	46	167	1 118	1 124	1 463
Government workers	74	41	—	—	—	43	15	87	228	254
Local government workers	39	25	—	—	—	27	8	52	111	208
Self-employed workers	28	44	—	—	—	28	28	91	186	310
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	586	292	—	8	104	126	284	1 588	1 804	2 333
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	451	254	—	8	72	110	239	1 258	1 287	1 715
50 to 52 weeks	378	98	—	—	20	74	122	789	794	1 265
40 to 49 weeks	20	71	—	—	26	36	50	192	165	217
27 to 39 weeks	22	41	—	8	19	—	33	92	109	66
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	56	18	—	—	9	8	29	147	288	361
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	662	362	—	18	131	139	331	1 865	2 150	2 627
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	—	—	—	—	—	4	40	94	128
With a mobility limitation	19	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	77	72
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	26
With a self-care limitation	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	50	92
With a work disability	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	285	249
In labor force	16	—	—	47	16	35	15	106	118	96
Prevented from working	43	—	—	27	16	—	—	76	145	108
No work disability	603	362	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—
In labor force	513	278	—	18	84	123	296	1 662	1 865	2 378
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	159	17	—	8	67	101	226	1 250	1 481	1 988
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	—	—	33	9	24	86	440	588	538
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	7	—	—	16	85	103	86
With a self-care limitation	28	—	—	7	—	—	16	74	92	75
With a work disability	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	63	53	42
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	49	23	—	7	16	15	22	162	193	166
Mean family income (dollars)	21 318	51 271	—	107 575	2 239	27 610	28 871	18 354	28 506	22 477
1 worker	45	33	—	10	17	—	53	176	204	324
Mean family income (dollars)	28 755	54 242	—	22 500	20 941	—	50 687	35 469	29 923	39 058
2 or more workers	229	95	—	—	22	48	66	475	566	773
Mean family income (dollars)	45 877	48 704	—	—	32 555	61 302	60 691	40 318	35 087	42 826

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 467	2 550	579	6 606	3 604	2 973	6 339	3 586	423	19
In labor force	2 876	1 470	422	3 687	2 243	1 643	3 707	1 914	271	12
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.4	57.6	72.9	55.8	62.2	55.3	58.5	53.4	64.1	63.2
Civilian labor force	2 842	1 460	422	3 687	2 238	1 643	3 707	1 914	271	12
Employed	2 568	1 315	398	3 182	2 085	1 562	3 458	1 733	259	12
Unemployed	274	145	24	505	153	81	249	181	12	—
Percent of civilian labor force	9.6	9.9	5.7	13.7	6.8	4.9	6.7	9.5	4.4	—
Not in labor force	1 591	1 080	157	2 919	1 361	1 330	2 632	1 672	152	7
Institutionalized persons	81	—	—	838	—	20	78	55	—	—
Enrolled in school	152	100	13	291	195	102	271	145	13	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	797	484	49	581	505	675	1 529	903	84	7
Females 16 years and over	2 321	1 248	296	2 887	1 923	1 545	3 428	1 839	229	13
In labor force	1 306	536	168	1 536	1 033	741	1 799	803	132	6
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.3	42.9	56.8	53.2	53.7	48.0	52.5	43.7	57.6	46.2
Civilian labor force	1 306	536	168	1 536	1 033	741	1 799	803	132	6
Employed	1 184	474	168	1 382	946	694	1 676	729	126	6
Unemployed	122	62	—	154	87	47	123	74	6	—
Percent of civilian labor force	9.3	11.6	—	10.0	8.4	6.3	6.8	9.2	4.5	—
With own children under 6 years	272	163	60	593	264	164	412	240	17	—
In labor force	167	59	10	306	167	100	265	99	17	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	504	205	82	615	454	241	502	285	24	—
In labor force	439	147	71	407	364	174	425	227	24	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	460	220	102	950	452	232	593	320	19	—
All parents present in household in labor force	256	72	8	437	255	142	347	114	19	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 034	518	145	1 701	1 095	573	996	723	41	—
All parents present in household in labor force	869	366	106	913	753	351	733	446	41	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	373	166	20	430	334	153	373	228	31	—
Not enrolled in school	78	81	9	106	35	23	114	106	12	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	43	53	9	48	—	14	14	60	6	—
Not high school graduate	31	46	9	57	10	11	40	61	6	—
Employed	5	18	—	29	10	3	—	23	—	—
Unemployed	12	12	9	17	—	—	—	20	6	—
Not in labor force	14	16	—	11	—	5	9	18	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 568	1 315	398	3 182	2 085	1 562	3 458	1 733	259	12
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	264	55	73	99	152	195	374	124	5	—
Professional specialty occupations	213	39	78	83	140	239	382	153	40	—
Technicians and related support occupations	100	47	6	37	32	62	88	22	—	—
Sales occupations	322	163	98	360	288	254	472	207	29	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	383	178	66	537	337	222	506	162	25	6
Private household occupations	—	13	—	16	—	3	7	20	—	—
Protective service occupations	61	—	20	43	13	10	68	33	8	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	318	99	12	453	213	167	489	323	53	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	125	68	5	219	123	45	114	188	28	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	288	266	31	432	266	180	363	194	18	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	182	133	5	349	182	35	223	93	28	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	188	150	—	340	202	81	157	96	12	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	124	104	4	214	123	69	215	118	13	—
Construction	142	87	32	240	117	143	214	128	6	—
Manufacturing	407	311	30	753	434	187	465	289	29	6
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	129	117	32	335	183	73	184	45	12	—
Wholesale and retail trade	844	382	69	745	477	420	1 094	503	59	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	128	31	67	74	108	87	171	32	11	—
Business and repair services	84	75	9	314	126	79	164	62	29	—
Professional and related services	540	128	89	440	371	387	650	316	70	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 568	1 315	398	3 182	2 085	1 562	3 458	1 733	259	12
Private wage and salary workers	2 068	1 042	259	2 635	1 514	1 144	2 583	1 320	163	12
Government workers	327	117	75	252	350	195	407	192	55	—
Local government workers	159	42	11	116	261	86	177	135	34	—
Self-employed workers	173	138	64	288	216	214	385	213	41	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 074	1 712	440	4 309	2 492	1 915	4 114	2 186	327	12
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 448	1 370	365	3 493	1 914	1 400	3 008	1 659	222	12
50 to 52 weeks	1 703	827	296	2 073	1 221	895	1 892	942	138	12
40 to 49 weeks	291	194	29	557	233	203	471	241	32	—
27 to 39 weeks	134	105	20	256	138	102	202	157	28	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	223	124	26	364	271	258	588	262	57	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 482	2 037	530	5 097	3 028	2 211	4 550	2 540	323	12
With a mobility or self-care limitation	106	80	36	223	102	149	207	80	—	—
With a mobility limitation	47	51	—	146	69	44	65	59	—	—
In labor force	13	10	—	30	15	5	16	9	—	—
With a self-care limitation	75	43	36	148	55	126	180	56	—	—
With a work disability	331	296	32	705	325	224	498	345	12	—
In labor force	201	144	18	289	132	99	253	129	12	—
Prevented from working	112	125	6	378	169	116	173	154	—	—
No work disability	3 151	1 741	498	4 392	2 703	1 987	4 052	2 195	311	12
In labor force	2 568	1 297	404	3 315	2 040	1 483	3 316	1 709	243	12
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	870	503	49	671	571	742	1 711	991	100	7
With a mobility or self-care limitation	114	63	—	146	82	101	353	137	6	—
With a mobility limitation	73	31	—	130	77	62	237	109	6	—
With a self-care limitation	66	46	—	87	21	55	209	69	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	287	145	26	253	159	207	488	302	14	—
Mean family income (dollars)	23 288	22 522	15 374	12 774	14 361	20 103	24 119	21 456	25 636	—
1 worker	356	243	81	763	401	266	592	351	33	—
Mean family income (dollars)	28 120	23 697	37 731	17 535	20 380	42 063	22 440	22 051	28 979	—
2 or more workers	991	542	140	1 250	850	620	1 198	605	106	6
Mean family income (dollars)	39 634	35 730	40 416	38 649	37 843	56 563	41 879	54 992	35 848	55 960

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.98
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	130	1 193	1 291	1 530	1 757	3 714	2 972	4 857	6 638	—
In labor force	84	672	903	875	1 042	2 053	1 833	2 128	3 523	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.6	56.3	69.9	57.2	59.3	55.3	61.7	43.8	53.1	—
Civilian labor force	84	672	903	875	1 042	2 051	1 833	2 125	3 519	—
Employed	84	639	875	842	922	1 824	1 695	1 990	3 295	—
Unemployed	—	33	28	33	120	227	138	135	224	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	4.9	3.1	3.8	11.5	11.1	7.5	6.4	6.4	—
Not in labor force	46	521	388	655	715	1 661	1 139	2 729	3 115	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	45	45	126	63	120	103	171	282	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	11	182	163	228	255	636	481	1 392	1 285	—
Females 16 years and over	61	592	609	803	854	1 828	1 474	2 595	3 323	—
In labor force	33	274	382	413	435	798	772	890	1 508	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.1	46.3	62.7	51.4	50.9	43.7	52.4	34.3	45.4	—
Civilian labor force	33	274	382	413	435	798	772	890	1 508	—
Employed	33	261	367	401	397	714	698	821	1 403	—
Unemployed	—	13	15	12	38	84	74	69	105	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	4.7	3.9	2.9	8.7	10.5	9.6	7.8	7.0	—
With own children under 6 years	8	52	57	112	149	209	153	303	523	—
In labor force	—	20	41	69	65	99	66	127	279	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8	135	128	144	134	356	302	380	544	—
In labor force	—	90	101	91	90	224	185	230	342	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	15	66	83	129	211	337	248	390	733	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	20	53	76	82	166	106	155	355	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	23	294	223	394	412	844	692	933	1 310	—
All parents present in household in labor force	—	170	198	218	266	488	398	516	817	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	12	93	53	97	94	240	173	240	350	—
Not enrolled in school	6	33	11	8	17	61	48	57	103	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	27	—	—	13	40	16	27	34	—
Not high school graduate	6	8	5	—	10	41	22	18	18	—
Employed	6	—	5	—	—	9	13	7	12	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	8	—	—	10	18	7	11	6	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	84	639	875	842	922	1 824	1 695	1 990	3 295	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	20	68	141	92	61	172	102	219	286	—
Professional specialty occupations	7	158	182	163	85	139	141	176	387	—
Technicians and related support occupations	7	8	28	30	17	18	36	34	104	—
Sales occupations	6	112	16	143	50	211	240	254	291	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12	61	96	78	111	168	277	272	446	—
Private household occupations	—	—	7	—	16	3	4	14	17	—
Protective service occupations	—	13	—	—	20	16	12	37	65	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	7	65	113	83	88	236	164	200	302	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	15	86	52	224	127	95	107	269	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12	79	75	92	103	254	174	333	513	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13	15	36	48	58	162	216	136	242	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	20	78	45	52	193	127	104	170	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	25	17	16	37	125	107	104	203	—
Construction	14	65	47	97	72	131	109	220	300	—
Manufacturing	19	98	82	69	159	463	401	423	607	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	25	39	29	44	137	114	97	237	—
Wholesale and retail trade	31	143	127	161	124	465	457	412	634	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7	37	46	59	6	88	71	140	193	—
Business and repair services	—	13	19	35	17	70	63	79	153	—
Professional and related services	13	219	316	210	169	269	261	381	644	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	84	639	875	842	922	1 824	1 695	1 990	3 295	—
Private wage and salary workers	44	396	535	570	478	1 414	1 284	1 484	2 211	—
Government workers	6	145	205	150	317	216	192	175	548	—
Local government workers	—	85	127	91	72	120	111	122	276	—
Self-employed workers	34	84	135	122	121	191	213	320	498	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	103	720	983	1 016	1 148	2 343	2 054	2 506	3 992	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	78	512	769	773	860	1 832	1 669	1 807	3 095	—
50 to 52 weeks	40	309	407	525	494	1 066	1 046	1 148	1 996	—
40 to 49 weeks	7	107	94	83	129	266	168	203	366	—
27 to 39 weeks	18	75	106	55	81	146	131	159	222	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	13	89	119	104	128	213	206	344	476	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	119	1 005	1 099	1 278	1 471	3 059	2 430	3 407	5 162	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	12	13	37	21	104	127	86	132	—
With a mobility limitation	6	—	6	7	13	71	42	71	115	—
In labor force	6	—	—	—	—	11	10	4	24	—
With a self-care limitation	—	12	7	30	10	62	110	50	85	—
With a work disability	13	76	78	68	186	433	273	462	654	—
In labor force	6	25	46	34	61	147	109	129	248	—
Prevented from working	—	44	32	26	97	251	118	293	344	—
No work disability	106	929	1 021	1 210	1 285	2 626	2 157	2 945	4 508	—
In labor force	78	641	828	817	950	1 887	1 663	1 950	3 116	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11	188	192	252	286	653	542	1 447	1 472	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	12	17	5	67	120	95	183	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	12	17	5	59	64	84	156	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	40	105	45	110	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	5	109	35	96	119	282	142	628	642	—
Mean family income (dollars)	10 844	23 037	30 798	30 897	21 272	20 370	16 238	19 055	16 785	—
1 worker	15	89	140	187	234	441	325	494	771	—
Mean family income (dollars)	24 597	41 253	25 329	41 342	22 543	25 235	27 978	27 000	34 011	—
2 or more workers	38	234	278	279	322	721	685	748	1 204	—
Mean family income (dollars)	54 627	46 287	46 691	68 760	35 330	39 755	38 116	35 720	40 744	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County					
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	57 400	57 400	6 876	18 899	4 102	1 629	4 571	3 450	1 793	1 534
Less than \$5,000	3 467	3 467	587	1 198	439	123	161	99	46	77
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 511	6 511	892	2 246	677	298	320	195	134	179
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 786	6 786	874	2 015	543	217	347	206	162	152
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 856	11 856	1 251	3 731	1 042	340	735	534	388	316
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10 090	10 090	1 131	3 228	730	314	677	542	442	355
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 191	10 191	1 128	3 269	478	290	1 122	654	378	285
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 841	5 841	630	2 070	150	47	854	618	204	146
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 427	1 427	265	599	18	—	209	308	13	24
\$100,000 or more	1 231	1 231	118	543	25	—	146	294	26	—
Median (dollars)	25 069	25 069	23 579	25 677	17 584	19 868	35 437	38 500	28 108	26 194
Mean (dollars)	31 434	31 434	30 035	33 731	21 019	21 859	43 007	50 980	33 602	27 936
Families	40 559	40 559	3 910	12 796	2 541	1 037	3 461	2 535	1 374	1 112
Median income (dollars)	29 800	29 800	32 188	31 332	20 647	26 142	38 876	44 307	32 417	30 799
Males 15 years and over, with income	52 682	52 682	5 891	16 350	3 531	1 200	4 269	3 081	1 798	1 464
Median income (dollars)	17 980	17 980	14 234	19 324	13 689	14 095	24 772	28 422	20 132	17 310
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.7	43.7	32.7	49.1	44.0	44.9	57.1	46.6	50.1	42.4
Median income (dollars)	25 910	25 910	25 410	26 345	19 471	22 023	30 581	40 291	25 606	24 631
Females 15 years and over, with income	50 520	50 520	6 399	16 966	3 288	1 552	4 063	3 329	1 586	1 414
Median income (dollars)	8 511	8 511	8 820	8 962	7 338	8 855	11 176	10 098	8 907	8 066
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.3	25.3	19.0	26.9	25.6	27.5	30.2	21.9	28.8	22.8
Median income (dollars)	16 362	16 362	18 317	17 132	12 608	15 664	19 539	23 000	15 000	15 402
Per capita income (dollars)	12 492	12 492	12 898	13 791	8 611	9 652	16 731	21 162	12 519	10 936
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	57 400	57 400	6 876	18 899	4 102	1 629	4 571	3 450	1 793	1 534
With earnings	43 085	43 085	5 427	14 064	3 088	1 077	3 565	2 441	1 400	1 121
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 107	31 107	26 534	34 488	21 429	24 659	44 887	50 409	34 131	26 227
With Social Security income	18 276	18 276	1 778	5 861	1 178	584	1 194	1 405	559	519
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 207	8 207	8 446	8 186	7 113	8 083	8 800	8 705	8 567	8 649
With public assistance income	3 799	3 799	329	1 407	531	115	1 150	177	72	114
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 877	3 877	3 071	3 806	3 755	4 815	4 220	4 279	3 138	3 063
With retirement income	10 905	10 905	1 251	3 140	538	229	724	867	369	374
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 650	9 650	12 087	10 039	5 924	5 344	11 314	14 444	9 256	9 469
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 187	36 187	37 661	39 971	23 288	25 991	48 922	58 909	37 292	32 396
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 930	34 930	34 349	36 883	19 473	27 993	51 184	63 020	33 799	31 434
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 237	37 237	40 849	42 851	28 507	24 589	46 956	56 332	40 329	32 970
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 947	38 947	42 150	44 834	27 766	29 380	51 478	63 563	38 954	34 331
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 275	41 275	42 029	46 272	25 188	35 465	56 145	74 458	36 500	34 507
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 318	37 318	42 240	43 754	30 238	25 713	47 650	57 583	40 931	34 228
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 219	17 219	21 620	16 110	11 950	15 685	26 781	18 520	20 071	19 485
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 620	13 620	16 003	12 347	10 306	12 342	16 311	16 076	14 519	14 310
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 772	25 772	33 181	26 626	22 440	19 230	40 845	23 763	29 614	23 384
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	40 559	40 559	3 910	12 796	2 541	1 037	3 461	2 535	1 374	1 112
Householder worked in 1989	30 068	30 068	3 032	9 698	1 841	718	2 784	1 777	1 032	810
With related children under 18 years	19 341	19 341	1 964	6 373	1 486	439	1 659	1 009	666	457
With related children under 5 years	7 518	7 518	689	2 905	785	216	605	389	306	168
Married-couple families	33 915	33 915	2 976	10 278	1 708	774	3 100	2 218	1 244	965
Householder worked in 1989	25 161	25 161	2 232	7 911	1 307	580	2 511	1 568	936	697
With related children under 18 years	14 528	14 528	1 282	4 509	844	291	1 412	812	580	373
With related children under 5 years	5 731	5 731	522	1 993	437	160	470	326	292	141
Female householder, no husband present	5 057	5 057	737	1 943	583	239	314	239	87	128
Householder worked in 1989	3 553	3 553	619	1 305	357	114	226	139	66	94
With related children under 18 years	3 807	3 807	527	1 504	504	135	215	163	57	78
With related children under 5 years	1 443	1 443	148	729	253	56	110	45	5	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	23 408	23 408	4 075	8 629	2 351	871	1 411	1 421	628	597
Nonfamily householder	16 841	16 841	2 966	6 103	1 561	592	1 110	915	419	422
65 years and over	7 396	7 396	806	2 869	603	302	461	708	226	222
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	143 025	143 025	15 216	46 150	9 845	3 743	11 706	8 427	4 858	3 898
Persons under 18 years	35 896	35 896	3 474	11 524	2 641	837	3 060	1 735	1 265	874
Related children under 18 years	35 567	35 567	3 410	11 402	2 591	815	3 044	1 730	1 245	868
Related children 5 to 17 years	25 920	25 920	2 629	7 870	1 608	513	2 322	1 299	837	650
Persons 65 years and over	22 868	22 868	2 140	7 752	1 217	745	1 649	2 248	686	693
Persons 75 years and over	9 205	9 205	873	3 458	591	318	653	1 070	276	276
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 937	3 937	369	1 474	607	115	186	113	76	88
Percent below poverty level	9.7	9.7	9.4	11.5	23.9	11.1	5.4	4.5	5.5	7.9
Householder worked in 1989	2 293	2 293	316	847	346	39	57	69	26	56
With related children under 18 years	2 999	2 999	335	1 168	527	78	93	80	44	71
With related children under 5 years	1 751	1 751	173	822	417	52	48	43	23	35
Married-couple families	1 845	1 845	111	566	221	31	141	50	47	36
Householder worked in 1989	1 131	1 131	91	375	170	11	49	42	16	29
With related children under 18 years	1 073	1 073	87	330	174	11	48	26	23	23
With related children under 5 years	645	645	63	256	155	11	17	15	23	23
Female householder, no husband present	1 850	1 850	242	792	311	84	45	63	21	46
Householder worked in 1989	1 007	1 007	209	402	147	28	8	27	10	21
With related children under 18 years	1 732	1 732	232	755	311	67	45	54	21	42
With related children under 5 years	1 005	1 005	101	504	220	41	31	28	—	12
Unrelated individuals	6 637	6 637	1 519	2 243	847	240	268	229	170	167
Nonfamily householder	3 736	3 736	858	1 229	470	134	145	78	52	93
65 years and over	1 596	1 596	116	673	239	28	108	106	35	53
Persons	18 925	18 925	2 640	6 654	2 725	527	754	553	389	460
Percent below poverty level	13.2	13.2	17.4	14.4	27.7	14.1	6.4	6.6	8.0	11.8
Persons under 18 years	6 292	6 292	654	2 283	1 019	141	183	147	114	134
Related children under 18 years	6 029	6 029	605	2 179	984	119	167	145	94	128
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 659	3 659	424	1 187	481	47	103	95	46	83
Persons 65 years and over	2 267	2 267	129	894	301	68	192	114	49	73
Persons 75 years and over	1 268	1 268	89	522	180	18	110	80	35	33
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 223	7 223	1 060	2 569	1 159	245	341	161	198	240
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	27 036	27 036	3 513	8 905	3 466	867	875	772	678	661
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	51 263	51 263	5 611	15 926	5 502	1 445	2 083	1 675	1 514	1 381

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 21	Tract 22
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 485	2 331	700	2 943	3 403	1 897	2 108	1 207	1 890
Less than \$5,000	8	75	37	155	161	144	202	55	137
\$5,000 to \$9,999	97	172	34	392	401	330	249	110	173
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66	249	38	390	497	261	295	125	193
\$15,000 to \$24,999	343	425	172	615	763	435	398	273	310
\$25,000 to \$34,999	282	489	119	524	624	310	340	170	266
\$35,000 to \$49,999	368	600	154	565	584	265	357	253	365
\$50,000 to \$74,999	228	253	126	218	271	101	201	132	272
\$75,000 to \$99,999	38	46	11	23	38	24	38	48	132
\$100,000 or more	55	22	9	61	64	27	28	41	42
Median (dollars)	32 292	30 674	29 265	23 440	22 848	19 849	22 727	27 957	29 500
Mean (dollars)	37 615	31 414	34 224	27 915	28 321	30 512	27 257	39 218	34 780
Families	1 263	1 790	570	2 417	2 278	1 267	1 267	783	1 220
Median income (dollars)	34 654	34 043	35 536	26 807	28 946	25 139	30 471	34 082	39 110
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 527	2 263	670	3 564	2 835	1 710	1 662	980	1 657
Median income (dollars)	22 324	22 621	22 234	12 688	18 937	15 660	15 123	21 320	19 324
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.1	54.9	64.3	40.6	39.3	37.5	37.8	39.9	31.2
Median income (dollars)	27 962	26 977	27 420	23 379	26 218	21 684	26 370	30 298	26 205
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 344	2 287	633	2 560	3 045	1 604	1 906	1 095	1 619
Median income (dollars)	10 703	9 074	9 411	7 407	8 713	7 117	9 244	10 678	10 553
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.2	29.7	38.4	28.3	25.0	19.8	22.0	19.4	18.3
Median income (dollars)	15 565	15 422	18 125	15 498	15 054	14 865	16 488	20 568	21 450
Per capita income (dollars)	12 944	11 602	12 674	8 944	12 351	12 656	11 781	16 456	15 282
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 485	2 331	700	2 943	3 403	1 897	2 108	1 207	1 890
With earnings	1 246	1 834	564	2 468	2 419	1 258	1 538	1 022	1 480
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 625	31 751	34 842	27 109	28 087	32 210	25 130	35 213	28 855
With Social Security income	427	630	197	698	1 330	796	733	232	504
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 329	8 500	7 573	8 220	8 863	7 753	8 155	8 363	9 410
With public assistance income	57	133	56	335	276	128	107	51	75
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 521	4 249	3 540	3 655	3 569	4 542	3 416	2 919	3 336
With retirement income	319	410	159	393	710	395	389	179	465
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 664	11 389	5 804	8 128	7 918	8 222	10 844	11 298	15 947
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	39 184	34 506	38 524	30 004	33 023	38 153	34 069	43 400	44 090
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 737	33 940	41 341	28 197	32 550	24 501	33 373	35 737	43 641
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 605	35 098	35 861	32 054	33 331	48 326	34 671	52 405	44 399
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 052	37 082	40 176	33 318	35 760	30 117	37 377	46 819	47 629
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 816	38 147	44 705	33 005	39 197	29 599	39 809	40 505	49 791
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 382	36 101	36 168	33 621	33 949	30 417	35 715	52 966	46 332
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 247	17 495	21 200	11 060	18 703	14 559	20 946	28 956	23 275
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 245	14 913	15 823	10 890	14 209	10 824	17 391	19 692	19 898
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 155	22 418	30 160	11 827	27 901	32 457	30 291	45 783	28 034
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 263	1 790	570	2 417	2 278	1 267	1 267	783	1 220
Householder worked in 1989	1 001	1 393	483	1 889	1 646	856	986	638	885
With related children under 18 years	643	960	301	1 387	980	555	593	432	515
With related children under 5 years	185	297	124	557	387	249	193	121	209
Married-couple families	1 110	1 523	524	2 010	1 886	1 058	983	600	1 038
Householder worked in 1989	874	1 184	453	1 587	1 345	712	762	460	741
With related children under 18 years	543	752	262	1 084	687	397	405	296	389
With related children under 5 years	152	245	116	396	333	192	148	103	171
Female householder, no husband present	107	218	40	304	326	168	225	138	159
Householder worked in 1989	81	160	24	208	277	103	181	133	121
With related children under 18 years	76	165	33	256	250	144	163	98	110
With related children under 5 years	21	45	8	150	47	50	45	9	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	336	772	162	834	1 422	815	1 127	561	903
Nonfamily householder	222	541	130	526	1 125	630	841	424	670
65 years and over	78	269	90	148	588	310	381	72	161
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 318	6 341	1 895	8 708	7 670	4 527	4 836	2 819	4 322
Persons under 18 years	1 313	1 806	524	2 814	1 618	1 071	1 169	702	888
Related children under 18 years	1 307	1 801	524	2 804	1 612	1 064	1 157	700	872
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 018	1 344	366	1 973	1 104	774	886	550	678
Persons 65 years and over	538	886	208	688	1 711	991	793	303	735
Persons 75 years and over	196	383	38	212	712	414	338	102	262
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	39	107	30	382	157	155	108	62	70
Percent below poverty level	3.1	6.0	5.3	15.8	6.9	12.2	8.5	7.9	5.7
Householder worked in 1989	21	65	21	236	114	81	84	56	65
With related children under 18 years	27	66	26	312	102	124	85	56	70
With related children under 5 years	13	33	—	173	58	76	53	15	36
Married-couple families	29	38	15	185	78	71	48	11	40
Householder worked in 1989	17	23	15	116	61	29	41	5	40
With related children under 18 years	17	6	11	130	39	40	25	11	40
With related children under 5 years	9	6	—	28	30	32	19	6	25
Female householder, no husband present	10	62	9	185	71	84	60	42	30
Householder worked in 1989	4	35	—	108	45	52	43	42	25
With related children under 18 years	10	53	9	170	55	84	60	36	30
With related children under 5 years	4	27	—	145	28	44	34	—	11
Unrelated individuals	35	116	36	345	299	239	403	110	345
Nonfamily householder	5	49	29	169	187	159	272	49	210
65 years and over	5	43	22	53	83	70	41	18	30
Persons	134	440	124	1 789	738	768	740	276	591
Percent below poverty level	3.1	6.9	6.5	20.5	9.6	17.0	15.3	9.8	13.7
Persons under 18 years	41	173	43	837	182	284	179	82	143
Related children under 18 years	35	168	43	837	182	277	167	80	136
Related children 5 to 17 years	20	93	43	530	102	176	109	65	100
Persons 65 years and over	12	60	22	116	124	123	63	18	30
Persons 75 years and over	5	47	13	69	87	53	27	6	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	60	147	60	552	261	268	274	103	249
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	287	620	174	2 517	1 317	1 201	1 101	424	730
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 041	1 809	409	3 900	2 667	2 226	1 864	794	1 151

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.		Ashland city, Jackson County							
	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households -----	607	696	18	1 871	896	1 065	1 194	1 832	-	-
Less than \$5,000 -----	29	17	-	172	118	120	48	129	-	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	46	42	-	243	174	192	110	173	-	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	81	24	-	264	129	168	125	188	-	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	91	178	-	356	114	205	273	303	-	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	96	91	9	300	216	176	170	260	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	133	146	-	317	87	118	253	353	-	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	89	132	-	153	39	54	126	258	-	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	35	36	9	38	19	19	48	132	-	-
\$100,000 or more -----	7	30	-	28	-	13	41	36	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	29 602	34 524	51 250	22 487	17 955	16 930	27 988	29 125	-	-
Mean (dollars) -----	34 263	48 536	60 475	27 131	21 151	23 962	39 336	34 518	-	-
Families -----	453	562	9	1 114	397	451	777	1 162	-	-
Median income (dollars) -----	36 595	37 500	77 197	30 328	27 326	21 417	33 965	38 983	-	-
Males 15 years and over, with income -----	658	702	9	1 468	1 173	679	974	1 588	-	-
Median income (dollars) -----	15 833	25 461	61 359	14 180	6 330	11 710	21 236	20 455	-	-
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	40.6	46.6	100.0	36.3	22.4	35.1	39.5	31.3	-	-
Median income (dollars) -----	30 680	31 841	61 359	25 844	20 812	16 745	29 940	27 098	-	-
Females 15 years and over, with income -----	526	637	18	1 706	1 073	948	1 082	1 572	-	-
Median income (dollars) -----	10 726	9 467	25 000	8 869	4 672	9 433	10 739	10 385	-	-
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	26.6	31.1	50.0	22.2	13.6	21.0	19.0	17.6	-	-
Median income (dollars) -----	24 211	14 605	23 750	15 676	13 000	19 934	20 739	21 150	-	-
Per capita income (dollars) -----	13 342	17 109	40 317	11 523	7 900	12 282	16 437	15 285	-	-
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households -----	607	696	18	1 871	896	1 065	1 194	1 832	-	-
With earnings -----	535	577	18	1 334	695	937	1 016	1 427	-	-
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	28 862	40 432	59 500	25 232	20 632	19 156	35 150	28 922	-	-
With Social Security income -----	186	196	-	648	209	204	225	492	-	-
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 522	9 385	-	8 404	7 427	6 978	8 474	9 529	-	-
With public assistance income -----	25	33	-	93	44	71	51	70	-	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 658	6 106	-	3 462	2 400	2 766	2 919	3 392	-	-
With retirement income -----	105	150	-	339	138	143	179	452	-	-
Mean retirement income (dollars) -----	9 364	16 253	-	11 368	8 763	6 488	11 298	15 726	-	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars) -----	38 861	53 169	94 450	34 157	28 546	26 792	43 303	44 140	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	37 070	71 193	-	32 871	26 076	22 935	35 737	44 233	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	40 155	38 622	94 450	35 415	31 879	30 913	52 345	44 074	-	-
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	42 575	56 347	94 450	37 953	32 551	32 381	46 726	47 897	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	41 864	82 208	-	39 361	32 438	36 660	40 505	50 801	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	43 060	38 384	94 450	36 830	32 657	30 137	52 906	46 105	-	-
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	16 221	23 374	-	20 282	14 392	18 430	28 956	23 275	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	13 930	15 218	-	16 117	12 856	11 146	19 692	19 898	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	18 696	44 077	-	30 291	22 842	33 270	45 783	28 034	-	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families -----	453	562	9	1 114	397	451	777	1 162	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	394	409	9	859	323	377	632	832	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	197	265	-	551	236	245	432	500	-	-
With related children under 5 years -----	46	85	-	177	99	90	121	202	-	-
Married-couple families -----	372	505	9	850	293	250	594	980	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	326	358	9	655	219	207	454	688	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	158	215	-	377	142	93	296	374	-	-
With related children under 5 years -----	39	65	-	132	92	31	103	164	-	-
Female householder, no husband present -----	52	46	-	211	65	164	138	159	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	39	40	-	167	65	133	133	121	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	27	39	-	149	55	115	98	110	-	-
With related children under 5 years -----	7	20	-	45	7	54	9	33	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	298	218	9	1 038	702	869	554	903	-	-
Nonfamily householder -----	154	134	9	757	499	614	417	670	-	-
65 years and over -----	50	34	-	343	128	109	65	161	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 569	1 986	27	4 359	1 812	2 064	2 800	4 154	-	-
Persons under 18 years -----	313	523	-	1 109	383	430	702	850	-	-
Related children under 18 years -----	313	523	-	1 097	366	413	700	834	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	250	427	-	845	275	313	550	646	-	-
Persons 65 years and over -----	192	252	-	693	230	197	296	724	-	-
Persons 75 years and over -----	55	78	-	306	110	98	102	257	-	-
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	32	27	-	99	54	92	62	62	-	-
Percent below poverty level -----	7.1	4.8	-	8.9	13.6	20.4	8.0	5.3	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	26	12	-	75	47	81	56	57	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	20	7	-	85	49	83	56	62	-	-
With related children under 5 years -----	9	-	-	53	20	49	15	36	-	-
Married-couple families -----	15	20	-	39	24	5	11	32	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	15	5	-	32	17	5	5	32	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	9	-	-	25	19	-	11	32	-	-
With related children under 5 years -----	9	-	-	19	13	-	6	25	-	-
Female householder, no husband present -----	13	7	-	60	30	80	42	30	-	-
Householder worked in 1989 -----	7	7	-	43	30	69	42	25	-	-
With related children under 18 years -----	7	7	-	60	30	76	36	30	-	-
With related children under 5 years -----	-	-	-	34	7	49	-	11	-	-
Unrelated individuals -----	112	59	-	382	367	322	103	345	-	-
Nonfamily householder -----	14	27	-	251	205	150	42	210	-	-
65 years and over -----	-	-	-	34	41	-	11	30	-	-
Persons -----	196	121	-	704	513	602	269	552	-	-
Percent below poverty level -----	12.5	6.1	-	16.2	28.3	29.2	9.6	13.3	-	-
Persons under 18 years -----	32	18	-	179	78	195	82	120	-	-
Related children under 18 years -----	32	18	-	167	67	178	80	113	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	13	18	-	109	53	120	65	77	-	-
Persons 65 years and over -----	6	15	-	47	41	-	11	30	-	-
Persons 75 years and over -----	6	-	-	27	41	-	6	15	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	111	35	-	267	244	236	103	210	-	-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	280	169	-	1 043	593	769	417	691	-	-
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level -----	529	447	-	1 767	846	1 129	787	1 082	-	-
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS										

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	720	4 076	1 550	4 483	3 165	3 264	699	190	—	177
Less than \$5,000	97	439	114	161	233	99	22	6	—	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	233	677	279	320	431	195	33	41	—	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999	125	543	217	339	492	193	68	14	—	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	129	1 023	311	719	699	490	137	39	—	26
\$25,000 to \$34,999	60	730	302	673	574	496	225	34	—	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999	62	478	280	1 107	394	642	114	23	—	57
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	150	47	817	215	596	82	27	—	28
\$75,000 or more	7	18	—	209	53	282	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	11 744	17 536	19 864	35 293	20 832	38 741	30 161	23 864	—	35 562
Mean (dollars)	15 660	20 876	22 076	42 932	28 017	50 871	36 906	27 559	—	37 975
Families	387	2 524	982	3 398	1 771	2 394	561	149	—	156
Median income (dollars)	14 046	20 538	26 481	38 695	25 734	44 538	32 161	29 792	—	34 231
Males 15 years and over, with income	625	3 507	1 134	4 176	2 415	2 856	738	147	—	173
Median income (dollars)	8 980	13 592	14 138	24 697	16 999	29 154	20 346	13 750	—	26 635
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.9	44.3	46.5	57.5	45.3	46.6	54.2	53.1	—	84.4
Median income (dollars)	19 437	19 471	22 295	30 601	23 711	40 364	25 172	25 000	—	26 731
Females 15 years and over, with income	553	3 278	1 507	3 985	2 923	3 182	586	219	—	206
Median income (dollars)	6 460	7 355	8 761	11 211	8 340	10 365	7 972	10 329	—	9 034
Percent year-round full-time workers	19.7	25.7	27.8	29.9	28.1	22.3	28.7	32.9	—	35.4
Median income (dollars)	11 850	12 608	15 352	19 704	16 721	23 062	14 583	16 429	—	15 347
Per capita income (dollars)	6 197	8 551	9 682	16 688	12 860	21 361	13 296	9 528	—	10 145
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	720	4 076	1 550	4 483	3 165	3 264	699	190	—	177
With earnings	469	3 078	1 014	3 492	2 379	2 295	569	150	—	168
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 493	21 440	24 920	44 837	27 139	50 300	37 205	26 026	—	37 944
With Social Security income	190	1 162	574	1 158	981	1 335	189	75	—	26
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 249	6 976	8 188	8 897	8 108	8 871	9 315	9 357	—	6 329
With public assistance income	132	531	108	142	234	169	12	28	—	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 627	3 755	4 796	4 178	2 978	4 080	2 650	2 336	—	873
With retirement income	74	529	219	717	469	820	137	36	—	12
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 425	5 955	5 398	11 230	9 768	14 388	8 078	4 218	—	1 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	17 267	23 058	26 318	48 841	33 375	59 318	40 770	30 594	—	37 137
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 215	19 453	28 498	51 055	24 153	62 323	33 897	35 900	—	38 046
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 324	27 988	24 743	46 896	41 925	57 492	49 076	25 893	—	28 594
Married-couple families (dollars)	21 733	27 467	29 760	51 441	35 944	63 924	42 589	36 006	—	39 103
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 542	25 221	35 465	56 069	32 483	74 061	36 505	47 708	—	40 316
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 644	29 612	26 012	47 602	37 837	58 596	49 291	25 557	—	28 594
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 141	11 950	15 790	26 781	13 412	18 483	20 971	18 982	—	11 226
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 504	10 306	12 095	16 311	13 081	16 076	6 638	6 285	—	11 226
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 571	22 440	19 230	40 845	15 468	24 518	42 471	26 711	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	387	2 524	982	3 398	1 771	2 394	561	149	—	156
Householder worked in 1989	308	1 841	679	2 736	1 334	1 682	445	130	—	148
With related children under 18 years	264	1 476	424	1 635	880	933	314	90	—	141
With related children under 5 years	181	785	216	605	435	352	173	43	—	33
Married-couple families	222	1 691	734	3 037	1 290	2 096	517	106	—	145
Householder worked in 1989	185	1 307	549	2 463	924	1 481	410	87	—	137
With related children under 18 years	119	834	291	1 388	476	744	278	60	—	130
With related children under 5 years	87	437	160	470	248	297	164	28	—	33
Female householder, no husband present	123	583	224	314	375	228	20	37	—	11
Householder worked in 1989	86	357	106	226	311	139	11	37	—	11
With related children under 18 years	103	504	120	215	331	163	12	24	—	11
With related children under 5 years	72	253	56	110	165	45	—	15	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	521	2 342	840	1 378	1 793	1 315	198	69	—	57
Nonfamily householder	333	1 552	568	1 085	1 394	870	138	41	—	21
65 years and over	163	594	302	461	469	690	67	34	—	16
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 838	9 786	3 588	11 486	6 827	7 888	1 959	550	—	673
Persons under 18 years	632	2 633	822	2 998	1 456	1 601	559	160	—	299
Related children under 18 years	610	2 583	800	2 990	1 446	1 598	552	160	—	299
Related children 5 to 17 years	343	1 600	498	2 268	970	1 210	351	115	—	249
Persons 65 years and over	211	1 184	736	1 625	1 291	2 162	246	105	—	16
Persons 75 years and over	75	568	318	653	618	1 053	93	39	—	9
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	146	607	99	186	265	113	11	34	—	7
Percent below poverty level	37.7	24.0	10.1	5.5	15.0	4.7	2.0	22.8	—	4.5
Householder worked in 1989	109	346	39	57	177	69	3	34	—	7
With related children under 18 years	132	527	71	93	218	80	6	28	—	7
With related children under 5 years	85	417	52	48	162	43	—	15	—	—
Married-couple families	37	221	22	141	74	50	5	16	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	37	170	11	49	50	42	—	16	—	—
With related children under 18 years	23	174	11	48	38	26	—	10	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	155	11	17	38	15	—	10	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	90	311	77	45	181	63	6	12	—	7
Householder worked in 1989	53	147	28	8	117	27	3	12	—	7
With related children under 18 years	90	311	60	45	170	54	6	12	—	7
With related children under 5 years	65	220	41	31	114	28	—	5	—	—
Unrelated individuals	224	847	221	260	393	188	64	12	—	12
Nonfamily householder	113	470	122	145	244	78	24	6	—	5
65 years and over	44	239	28	108	100	106	13	6	—	7
Persons	757	2 725	474	746	1 120	512	84	150	—	37
Percent below poverty level	41.2	27.8	13.2	6.5	16.4	6.5	4.3	27.3	—	5.5
Persons under 18 years	354	1 019	333	175	351	145	10	57	—	18
Related children under 18 years	332	984	111	167	341	145	3	57	—	18
Related children 5 to 17 years	209	481	39	103	179	95	3	39	—	18
Persons 65 years and over	44	301	59	192	126	114	13	16	—	7
Persons 75 years and over	17	180	18	110	81	80	13	10	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	166	1 159	219	333	376	152	61	91	—	5
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 094	3 466	814	867	1 557	690	151	164	—	46
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 431	5 469	1 392	2 059	2 810	1 525	567	230	—	175

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County—Can.			Remainder of Jackson County						
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	403	172	—	26	79	88	186	1 094	1 344	1 485
Less than \$5,000	22	—	—	—	9	—	—	24	71	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	21	—	—	—	19	—	—	101	138	97
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20	—	—	—	—	8	13	94	138	66
\$15,000 to \$24,999	99	59	—	19	29	16	44	251	277	343
\$25,000 to \$34,999	67	34	—	—	12	4	46	217	321	282
\$35,000 to \$49,999	88	24	—	—	10	15	12	264	262	368
\$50,000 to \$74,999	75	26	—	—	—	37	22	122	119	228
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	7	—	—	—	—	26	7	18	38
\$100,000 or more	—	22	—	7	—	8	23	14	—	55
Median (dollars)	27 639	33 250	—	23 500	19 896	50 244	31 731	27 213	26 500	32 292
Mean (dollars)	34 333	47 266	—	43 512	17 585	46 782	52 897	31 491	27 989	37 615
Families	323	151	—	17	55	63	141	813	963	1 263
Median income (dollars)	36 563	33 875	—	24 625	21 691	51 094	33 125	32 832	30 997	34 654
Males 15 years and over, with income	394	174	11	24	66	93	225	1 060	1 317	1 527
Median income (dollars)	21 397	23 214	2 500	23 438	12 083	26 719	18 385	19 824	17 674	22 324
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.7	37.4	—	—	18.2	38.7	45.8	47.3	41.2	50.1
Median income (dollars)	26 295	31 094	—	—	18 750	24 375	32 031	26 192	24 561	27 962
Females 15 years and over, with income	369	158	—	10	45	78	147	1 000	1 195	1 344
Median income (dollars)	8 254	10 345	—	6 250	14 018	9 688	6 853	10 000	7 481	10 703
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.5	20.9	—	—	17.8	48.7	12.9	28.8	21.0	37.2
Median income (dollars)	17 431	15 288	—	—	21 250	15 938	19 464	15 122	15 060	15 565
Per capita income (dollars)	12 761	17 743	800	18 788	8 960	18 950	18 269	11 999	11 168	12 944
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	403	172	—	26	79	88	186	1 094	1 344	1 485
With earnings	301	149	—	10	63	73	146	831	971	1 246
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 555	43 972	—	18 000	20 450	47 281	52 132	32 027	26 258	35 625
With Social Security income	158	13	—	16	10	36	70	370	444	427
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 852	13 604	—	17 027	2 061	5 656	5 553	8 185	8 529	8 329
With public assistance income	38	—	—	—	7	8	8	60	86	57
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 786	—	—	—	5 117	4 950	8 500	3 235	3 300	3 521
With retirement income	111	16	—	9	10	7	47	232	338	319
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 339	23 953	—	4 076	4 177	20 000	15 412	9 951	10 029	7 664
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	39 766	50 305	—	57 531	20 146	53 280	51 966	34 892	32 674	39 184
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 297	34 592	—	22 500	14 121	61 400	71 774	33 707	30 531	38 737
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 105	59 833	—	107 575	22 405	49 504	31 297	35 710	33 877	39 605
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 879	52 369	—	57 531	22 405	53 280	57 368	36 369	34 124	41 052
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 074	37 440	—	22 500	—	61 400	78 933	36 495	32 343	41 816
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 767	59 833	—	107 575	22 405	49 504	33 572	36 289	35 105	40 382
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	31 283	21 207	—	—	14 121	—	19 301	19 802	19 690	24 247
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 900	21 207	—	—	14 121	—	—	16 718	17 051	22 245
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 160	—	—	—	—	—	19 301	25 329	21 853	29 155
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	323	151	—	17	55	63	141	813	963	1 263
Householder worked in 1989	267	128	—	—	39	48	95	587	680	1 001
With related children under 18 years	152	64	—	10	15	24	76	352	367	643
With related children under 5 years	58	24	—	—	—	—	37	133	125	185
Married-couple families	299	141	—	17	40	63	122	727	859	1 110
Householder worked in 1989	250	118	—	—	31	48	87	526	610	874
With related children under 18 years	135	54	—	10	—	24	68	302	313	543
With related children under 5 years	50	19	—	—	—	—	29	128	113	152
Female householder, no husband present	18	10	—	—	15	—	11	67	91	107
Householder worked in 1989	11	10	—	—	8	—	—	55	57	81
With related children under 18 years	11	10	—	—	15	—	—	45	54	76
With related children under 5 years	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	87	29	—	9	31	33	106	430	528	336
Nonfamily householder	80	21	—	9	24	25	45	281	381	222
65 years and over	73	—	—	9	—	—	18	159	188	78
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 083	472	—	59	155	220	539	2 899	3 348	4 318
Persons under 18 years	271	93	—	8	15	62	134	706	714	1 313
Related children under 18 years	271	93	—	8	15	54	132	693	708	1 307
Related children 5 to 17 years	206	60	—	8	15	54	89	486	535	1 018
Persons 65 years and over	159	17	—	33	9	24	86	440	588	538
Persons 75 years and over	32	—	—	23	—	—	17	183	237	196
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	6	—	—	—	16	—	—	65	54	39
Percent below poverty level	1.9	—	—	—	29.1	—	—	8.0	5.6	3.1
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	22	21
With related children under 18 years	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	38	43	27
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	20	13
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	42	20	29
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	13	17
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	13	17
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	13	9
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	15	34	10
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	4
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	15	30	10
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
Unrelated individuals	22	—	—	—	19	8	41	106	155	35
Nonfamily householder	22	—	—	—	12	—	—	28	87	5
65 years and over	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	47	5
Persons	49	—	—	—	53	8	41	305	310	134
Percent below poverty level	4.5	—	—	—	34.2	3.6	7.6	10.5	9.3	3.1
Persons under 18 years	21	—	—	—	8	8	2	104	77	41
Related children under 18 years	21	—	—	—	8	—	—	91	71	35
Related children 5 to 17 years	21	—	—	—	8	—	—	43	44	20
Persons 65 years and over	22	—	—	—	9	—	—	36	57	12
Persons 75 years and over	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	23	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7	—	—	—	26	8	9	137	149	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	56	—	—	—	53	8	82	527	497	287
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	200	68	—	33	53	24	150	947	1 151	1 041

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 154	1 244	297	2 771	1 787	1 569	3 403	1 879	237	13
Less than \$5,000	70	112	15	155	132	78	161	144	30	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	156	84	13	392	226	149	401	330	6	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	245	160	18	390	147	195	497	261	31	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	399	323	73	556	457	293	763	435	42	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	456	209	52	490	270	266	624	301	40	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	543	222	66	541	379	260	584	265	40	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	225	89	51	192	125	212	271	101	48	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	46	26	—	16	29	40	38	15	—	—
\$100,000 or more	14	19	9	39	22	76	64	27	—	—
Median (dollars)	29 918	23 100	29 850	22 683	23 498	27 068	22 848	19 461	25 699	5 000—
Mean (dollars)	30 875	27 569	34 076	26 714	27 528	39 709	28 321	30 225	28 257	28 412
Families	1 634	930	247	2 266	1 410	1 093	2 278	1 258	153	6
Median income (dollars)	34 020	26 632	34 375	26 394	26 270	33 554	28 946	25 000	33 958	55 482
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 090	1 239	276	3 390	1 589	1 396	2 824	1 701	194	6
Median income (dollars)	22 513	16 812	23 889	12 235	18 141	19 638	18 996	15 570	17 222	40 476
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.5	48.9	66.7	40.7	49.1	41.5	39.5	37.2	49.5	100.0
Median income (dollars)	27 002	24 946	28 750	23 210	25 156	30 237	26 218	21 454	27 941	40 476
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 081	1 021	264	2 402	1 616	1 337	3 045	1 586	200	13
Median income (dollars)	9 084	5 522	11 714	7 289	7 819	9 838	8 713	7 045	11 548	4 821
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.1	21.6	42.4	28.8	27.3	23.6	25.0	19.5	21.0	46.2
Median income (dollars)	15 441	16 964	21 429	15 526	14 243	19 091	15 054	14 561	19 423	11 250
Per capita income (dollars)	11 773	10 642	12 556	8 487	9 790	16 893	12 378	12 494	14 143	19 440
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 154	1 244	297	2 771	1 787	1 569	3 403	1 879	237	13
With earnings	1 666	969	263	2 319	1 420	1 092	2 419	1 240	204	6
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 126	27 438	32 881	26 026	27 672	40 550	28 087	31 814	24 459	45 960
With Social Security income	604	395	39	685	515	594	1 330	796	85	7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 593	7 890	10 494	8 118	8 038	7 840	8 863	7 753	6 257	4 800
With public assistance income	120	94	18	335	152	68	276	128	14	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 615	2 851	3 019	3 655	3 499	4 854	3 569	4 542	3 114	—
With retirement income	398	221	48	377	264	326	710	395	50	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 702	7 341	4 565	7 456	5 131	10 960	7 918	8 222	7 295	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	34 254	30 527	36 900	28 651	30 228	46 129	33 023	37 750	33 432	55 960
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 193	30 689	40 520	27 901	30 885	42 442	32 550	24 501	41 053	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 212	30 395	31 396	29 538	29 484	48 430	33 331	47 747	31 087	55 960
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 869	31 886	39 242	31 880	33 580	49 190	35 760	29 565	33 697	55 960
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 677	33 599	45 296	32 784	37 571	46 888	39 197	29 599	47 482	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 245	30 581	31 396	30 962	29 624	50 497	33 949	29 545	30 964	55 960
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 828	15 392	12 949	10 715	15 467	15 221	18 703	14 559	30 951	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 220	7 794	12 949	10 459	11 684	14 723	14 209	10 824	30 951	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 418	26 789	—	11 827	23 664	15 875	27 901	32 457	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 634	930	247	2 266	1 410	1 093	2 278	1 258	153	6
Householder worked in 1989	1 245	723	216	1 761	1 125	787	1 646	847	127	6
With related children under 18 years	819	459	149	1 323	785	450	980	555	42	—
With related children under 5 years	264	154	66	533	230	134	387	249	16	—
Married-couple families	1 378	791	225	1 869	1 119	989	1 886	1 049	133	6
Householder worked in 1989	1 047	627	203	1 469	920	706	1 345	703	107	6
With related children under 18 years	622	375	127	1 030	579	379	687	397	28	—
With related children under 5 years	212	137	66	377	180	121	333	192	16	—
Female householder, no husband present	207	55	22	294	247	81	326	168	14	—
Householder worked in 1989	149	22	13	198	167	61	277	103	14	—
With related children under 18 years	154	40	22	246	183	54	250	144	14	—
With related children under 5 years	45	12	—	145	46	7	47	50	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	715	391	75	805	497	571	1 422	806	89	7
Nonfamily householder	520	314	50	505	377	476	1 125	621	84	7
65 years and over	253	161	17	148	183	287	588	310	38	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 668	3 248	812	8 236	4 980	3 676	7 670	4 500	477	19
Persons under 18 years	1 507	793	253	2 721	1 591	836	1 618	1 071	60	—
Related children under 18 years	1 502	772	253	2 711	1 586	828	1 612	1 064	60	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 095	583	160	1 913	1 210	651	1 104	774	41	—
Persons 65 years and over	870	503	49	671	571	742	1 711	991	100	7
Persons 75 years and over	374	173	6	212	201	329	712	414	32	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	100	49	24	382	185	63	157	155	9	—
Percent below poverty level	6.1	5.3	9.7	16.9	13.1	5.8	6.9	12.3	5.9	—
Householder worked in 1989	58	17	15	236	98	38	114	81	9	—
With related children under 18 years	59	37	20	312	155	39	102	124	—	—
With related children under 5 years	33	5	—	173	82	9	58	76	—	—
Married-couple families	38	28	15	185	75	32	78	71	9	—
Householder worked in 1989	23	12	15	116	45	17	61	29	9	—
With related children under 18 years	6	16	11	130	49	16	39	40	—	—
With related children under 5 years	6	—	—	28	36	5	30	32	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	55	21	9	185	98	26	71	84	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	28	5	—	108	47	16	45	52	—	—
With related children under 18 years	46	21	9	170	94	21	55	84	—	—
With related children under 5 years	27	5	—	145	46	4	28	44	—	—
Unrelated individuals	104	125	14	345	125	127	299	239	21	7
Nonfamily householder	44	98	7	169	89	90	187	159	21	7
65 years and over	36	77	—	53	45	56	83	70	7	7
Persons	403	275	75	1 789	783	316	738	768	36	7
Percent below poverty level	7.1	8.5	9.2	21.7	15.7	8.6	9.6	17.1	7.5	36.8
Persons under 18 years	155	76	22	837	363	92	182	284	—	—
Related children under 18 years	150	55	22	837	363	84	182	277	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	75	44	22	530	218	74	102	176	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	53	87	—	116	59	72	124	123	16	7
Persons 75 years and over	47	36	—	69	29	31	87	53	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	142	103	53	552	319	133	261	268	7	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	574	478	118	2 517	1 012	495	1 317	1 201	58	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 634	1 180	209	3 832	2 139	1 063	2 667	2 226	97	7

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.98
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	58	575	607	696	880	1 822	1 434	2 548	3 349	—
Less than \$5,000	8	33	29	17	44	89	52	163	231	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	48	46	42	86	169	123	368	379	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	75	81	24	143	280	154	436	436	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7	100	91	178	195	402	302	580	699	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6	86	96	91	163	313	318	419	649	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	80	133	146	134	335	311	312	500	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14	105	89	132	100	191	144	195	323	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	14	35	36	7	25	19	64	64	—
\$100,000 or more	6	34	7	30	8	18	11	68	68	—
Median (dollars)	41 250	28 992	29 602	34 524	22 813	24 157	28 194	20 071	23 467	—
Mean (dollars)	43 087	38 007	34 263	48 536	27 084	28 609	29 962	24 895	29 236	—
Families	58	432	453	562	675	1 444	1 152	1 870	2 617	—
Median income (dollars)	41 250	32 875	36 595	37 500	25 582	27 420	30 823	22 679	26 920	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	69	539	658	702	868	1 808	1 407	2 201	3 172	—
Median income (dollars)	4 531	19 969	15 833	25 461	18 539	19 133	18 168	16 156	17 131	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.0	36.5	40.6	46.6	39.5	40.2	46.6	33.8	43.2	—
Median income (dollars)	13 333	32 011	30 680	31 841	25 893	25 559	25 636	25 304	25 422	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	47	458	526	637	666	1 428	1 217	2 089	2 703	—
Median income (dollars)	36 250	10 081	10 726	9 467	6 851	7 297	9 189	7 194	7 453	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.6	24.5	26.6	31.1	22.7	23.8	32.0	19.3	23.1	—
Median income (dollars)	36 071	17 143	24 211	14 605	15 687	13 667	16 630	14 592	15 745	—
Per capita income (dollars)	15 215	14 832	13 342	17 109	10 204	10 805	11 087	10 463	11 620	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	58	575	607	696	880	1 822	1 434	2 548	3 349	—
With earnings	53	406	535	577	692	1 339	1 184	1 483	2 387	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 050	39 158	28 862	40 432	25 397	29 079	28 751	27 092	30 025	—
With Social Security income	12	123	186	196	258	614	399	1 169	1 257	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 529	8 797	7 522	9 385	7 555	7 835	7 876	8 174	8 196	—
With public assistance income	5	31	25	33	41	105	63	177	152	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 544	6 676	3 658	6 106	3 768	5 653	3 886	4 321	4 601	—
With retirement income	13	94	105	150	209	405	248	767	772	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	23 633	8 826	9 364	16 253	10 102	9 210	9 560	8 633	8 609	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	43 087	39 384	38 861	53 169	28 418	31 535	32 559	27 820	32 883	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 597	45 599	37 070	71 193	27 924	31 313	31 836	29 498	37 287	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 536	35 151	40 155	38 622	28 782	31 694	33 093	26 843	29 969	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 087	40 146	42 575	56 347	29 842	32 879	34 008	28 971	34 253	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 597	46 064	41 864	82 208	30 992	33 969	34 211	33 383	41 617	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 536	35 961	43 060	38 384	29 131	32 151	33 868	26 961	30 001	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	19 194	16 221	23 374	9 886	17 795	21 673	16 623	15 942	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	32 500	13 930	15 218	8 557	16 607	20 428	17 114	12 155	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	11 936	18 696	44 077	13 388	19 259	23 333	12 872	23 243	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	58	432	453	562	675	1 444	1 152	1 870	2 617	—
Householder worked in 1989	53	281	394	409	494	1 034	879	1 085	1 776	—
With related children under 18 years	15	187	197	265	300	644	522	727	1 098	—
With related children under 5 years	7	45	46	85	118	216	157	250	485	—
Married-couple families	58	408	372	505	602	1 273	1 007	1 690	2 363	—
Householder worked in 1989	53	257	326	358	435	911	784	964	1 621	—
With related children under 18 years	15	176	158	215	240	539	430	566	914	—
With related children under 5 years	7	40	39	65	93	167	121	218	410	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	17	52	46	40	96	98	121	202	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	17	39	40	26	56	50	85	111	—
With related children under 18 years	—	11	27	39	29	56	68	109	140	—
With related children under 5 years	—	5	7	20	18	26	25	11	64	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	178	298	218	291	539	439	845	1 045	—
Nonfamily householder	—	143	154	134	205	378	282	678	732	—
65 years and over	—	36	50	34	77	169	144	421	346	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	168	1 505	1 569	1 986	2 328	4 823	3 855	6 062	8 539	—
Persons under 18 years	38	367	313	523	640	1 241	955	1 349	2 070	—
Related children under 18 years	38	367	313	523	627	1 237	948	1 346	2 051	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	32	322	250	427	465	946	747	1 040	1 456	—
Persons 65 years and over	11	188	192	252	286	653	542	1 447	1 472	—
Persons 75 years and over	5	76	55	78	96	217	193	538	507	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	8	35	32	27	70	124	68	193	239	—
Percent below poverty level	13.8	8.1	7.1	4.8	10.4	8.6	5.9	10.3	9.1	—
Householder worked in 1989	8	15	26	12	45	68	26	81	117	—
With related children under 18 years	8	29	20	7	46	72	53	129	169	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	9	—	27	34	34	64	96	—
Married-couple families	8	35	15	20	49	86	32	140	152	—
Householder worked in 1989	8	15	15	5	35	40	11	64	99	—
With related children under 18 years	8	29	9	—	25	42	19	76	88	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	9	—	11	17	12	48	47	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	13	7	21	27	26	34	73	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	7	7	10	17	5	17	12	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	7	7	21	21	26	34	67	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	16	10	14	6	44	—
Unrelated individuals	—	35	112	59	65	178	115	218	323	—
Nonfamily householder	—	26	14	27	34	82	53	160	250	—
65 years and over	—	6	—	—	17	34	24	111	107	—
Persons	39	151	196	121	291	567	339	811	1 075	—
Percent below poverty level	23.2	10.0	12.5	6.1	12.5	11.8	8.8	13.4	12.6	—
Persons under 18 years	23	47	32	18	102	153	122	245	362	—
Related children under 18 years	23	47	32	18	99	151	115	242	343	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	23	47	13	18	53	102	66	166	204	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	18	6	15	29	82	28	153	142	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	18	6	—	8	45	19	84	75	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	39	54	111	35	92	180	136	275	445	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	39	210	280	169	468	818	596	1 277	1 530	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	69	482	529	447	1 057	1 705	1 365	2 598	3 021	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			Medford city, Jackson County		Remainder of Jackson County
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	139 888	139 888	15 442	44 506	9 199	11 319	9 104	9 148	11 099	8 632
Native	136 524	136 524	14 926	43 553	8 958	11 033	8 950	8 907	10 822	8 484
Foreign born	3 364	3 364	516	953	241	286	154	241	277	148
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	267	267	26	64	16	7	9	16	7	9
Persons 5 years and over	130 837	130 837	14 720	41 234	8 303	10 615	8 340	8 252	10 395	7 901
Speak a language other than English	5 307	5 307	477	1 769	429	436	427	429	436	404
Do not speak English "very well"	1 427	1 427	92	375	104	93	119	104	93	110
In linguistically isolated households	483	483	26	112	48	15	9	48	15	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	32 182	32 182	5 315	9 213	1 746	2 690	2 019	1 738	2 616	1 938
Preprimary school	2 268	2 268	351	732	154	216	112	154	216	103
Public school	1 305	1 305	216	412	132	102	94	132	102	85
Elementary or high school	22 736	22 736	2 285	6 712	1 192	2 042	1 738	1 184	1 980	1 666
Public school	21 234	21 234	2 134	6 027	1 079	1 784	1 627	1 071	1 722	1 566
College	7 178	7 178	2 679	1 769	400	432	169	400	420	169
Public college	6 505	6 505	2 594	1 512	360	346	164	360	338	164
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	94 312	94 312	9 706	29 878	5 695	7 579	5 788	5 652	7 425	5 440
Less than 9th grade	5 353	5 353	272	1 576	497	254	547	474	246	547
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 888	12 888	672	3 646	988	581	1 202	978	577	1 182
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30 658	30 658	1 648	9 610	2 236	2 441	2 173	2 226	2 392	2 081
Some college, no degree	23 236	23 236	2 406	7 829	1 176	2 081	1 344	1 176	2 037	1 205
Associate degree	5 401	5 401	546	1 810	275	613	214	275	599	185
Bachelor's degree	11 106	11 106	2 676	3 607	325	1 094	221	325	1 079	178
Graduate or professional degree	5 670	5 670	1 486	1 800	198	515	87	198	495	62
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.7	80.7	90.3	82.5	73.9	89.0	69.8	74.3	88.9	68.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.8	17.8	42.9	18.1	9.2	21.2	5.3	9.3	21.2	4.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 334	1 334	896	1 342	1 391	1 297	1 587	1 391	1 311	1 598
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	130 837	130 837	14 720	41 234	8 303	10 615	8 340	8 252	10 395	7 901
Some house	58 842	58 842	5 467	16 143	3 030	4 470	4 173	3 004	4 451	3 939
Different house in United States	71 222	71 222	9 105	24 833	5 244	6 099	4 138	5 219	5 898	3 933
Central city of this MSA/PM5A	15 097	15 097	351	9 290	1 984	2 621	670	1 984	2 529	649
Remainder of this MSA/PM5A	23 285	23 285	3 554	4 806	1 190	1 013	1 727	1 190	953	1 727
Different MSA/PM5A	21 290	21 290	3 438	6 848	1 276	1 593	1 022	1 251	1 544	918
Not in an MSA/PM5A	11 550	11 550	1 762	3 889	794	872	719	794	872	639
Abroad	773	773	148	258	29	46	29	29	46	29
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	58 999	58 999	7 244	19 513	3 871	5 318	3 273	3 871	5 201	3 015
Car, truck, or van	52 096	52 096	5 619	17 553	3 306	5 022	3 051	3 306	4 909	2 793
Drive alone	45 744	45 744	4 871	15 587	2 785	4 626	2 648	2 785	4 536	2 400
Carpooled	6 352	6 352	748	1 966	521	396	403	521	373	393
Public transportation	416	416	80	239	70	42	—	70	42	—
Other means	3 404	3 404	1 022	1 010	326	122	96	326	118	96
Worked at home	3 083	3 083	523	711	169	132	126	169	132	126
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.5	16.5	14.4	13.3	16.1	12.6	16.7	16.1	12.6	16.9
Worked in MSA/PM5A of residence	56 016	56 016	7 037	18 969	3 725	5 166	3 198	3 725	5 053	2 949
Central city	28 227	28 227	1 459	13 879	2 668	3 813	1 464	2 668	3 712	1 294
Outside central city	27 789	27 789	5 578	5 090	1 057	1 353	1 734	1 057	1 341	1 655
Worked outside MSA/PM5A of residence	2 983	2 983	207	544	146	152	75	146	148	66
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	109 359	109 359	12 556	34 804	7 061	8 693	6 692	7 018	8 530	6 313
In labor force	64 934	64 934	7 946	21 390	4 361	5 729	3 809	4 361	5 612	3 531
Employed	60 190	60 190	7 445	19 931	3 983	5 455	3 312	3 983	5 338	3 054
Unemployed	4 644	4 644	489	1 429	378	261	497	378	261	477
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	7.2	6.2	6.7	8.7	4.6	13.0	8.7	4.7	13.5
Females 16 years and over	56 741	56 741	6 720	18 653	3 606	4 480	2 955	3 579	4 397	2 750
Employed	27 150	27 150	3 710	9 103	1 752	2 356	1 464	1 752	2 295	1 341
Unemployed	2 169	2 169	299	717	156	141	161	156	141	154
With own children under 6 years	7 600	7 600	763	2 771	669	636	562	669	636	539
In labor force	4 196	4 196	511	1 542	320	426	298	320	426	285
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 686	9 686	1 023	2 872	512	907	645	502	881	602
In labor force	7 457	7 457	908	2 371	379	782	427	379	756	394
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 337	7 337	1 249	2 256	554	578	417	554	573	396
Not enrolled in school	1 851	1 851	176	761	324	80	90	324	80	90
Unemployed or not in labor force	723	723	58	273	145	14	37	145	14	37
Not high school graduate	845	845	52	407	209	—	41	209	—	41
Employed	430	430	37	220	87	—	24	87	—	24
Unemployed	162	162	—	55	45	—	17	45	—	17
Not in labor force	253	253	15	132	77	—	—	77	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	72 906	72 906	9 364	23 400	4 793	6 313	4 385	4 793	6 187	4 093
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	54 661	54 661	6 030	17 870	3 591	4 786	3 560	3 591	4 676	3 306
50 to 52 weeks	34 704	34 704	3 048	12 118	2 238	3 545	2 093	2 238	3 471	1 995
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	84 969	84 969	10 337	26 513	5 670	7 050	5 210	5 660	6 911	4 848
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 713	2 713	200	893	366	128	192	366	128	192
With a mobility limitation	1 550	1 550	96	553	258	96	146	258	96	146
In labor force	275	275	13	76	44	10	30	44	10	30
With a self-care limitation	1 877	1 877	160	594	253	76	117	253	76	117
With a work disability	9 276	9 276	745	3 025	928	653	677	928	637	677
In labor force	3 979	3 979	370	1 292	366	319	285	366	303	285
Prevented from working	4 365	4 365	290	1 447	493	240	354	493	240	354
No work disability	75 693	75 693	9 592	23 488	4 742	6 397	4 533	4 732	6 274	4 171
In labor force	58 923	58 923	7 380	19 328	3 889	5 271	3 441	3 889	5 170	3 163
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22 634	22 634	2 126	7 719	1 217	1 630	674	1 184	1 606	657
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 463	3 463	296	1 394	258	272	132	251	272	132
With a mobility limitation	2 618	2 618	251	1 006	145	207	116	138	207	116
With a self-care limitation	2 083	2 083	146	924	173	221	82	173	221	82

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Oato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			Medford city, Jackson County		Remainder of Jackson County
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	60 190	60 190	7 445	19 931	3 983	5 455	3 312	3 983	5 338	3 054
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 388	6 388	1 023	2 477	284	770	147	284	762	99
Professional specialty occupations	7 421	7 421	1 801	2 290	316	852	114	316	795	83
Technicians and related support occupations	1 561	1 561	170	605	86	173	46	86	173	37
Sales occupations	8 224	8 224	1 001	3 212	518	921	381	518	909	327
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 689	8 689	782	3 138	473	849	581	473	833	518
Private household occupations	318	318	45	122	43	12	16	43	8	16
Protective service occupations	811	811	118	237	42	38	43	42	38	43
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 524	7 524	1 168	2 552	736	589	483	736	581	453
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 472	2 472	224	371	129	77	166	129	77	166
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 519	6 519	565	1 769	443	525	443	443	517	427
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 804	3 804	181	1 195	351	273	335	351	273	335
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 402	3 402	155	946	230	220	336	230	216	336
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 057	3 057	212	1 017	332	156	221	332	156	214
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	55 474	55 474	6 583	18 192	3 885	4 390	2 829	3 859	4 302	2 657
Less than \$5,000	3 185	3 185	455	1 126	424	139	149	424	139	149
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 267	6 267	830	2 170	650	310	383	650	310	383
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 583	6 583	862	1 972	532	347	379	532	339	379
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 357	11 357	1 218	3 497	939	684	588	920	668	529
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 820	9 820	1 102	3 130	689	656	487	689	652	453
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 945	9 945	1 119	3 141	465	1 068	541	465	1 053	517
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 724	5 724	630	2 030	143	842	218	143	805	192
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 385	1 385	249	583	18	198	23	18	198	16
\$100,000 or more	1 208	1 208	118	543	25	146	61	18	138	39
Median (dollars)	25 302	25 302	24 358	25 887	17 771	35 615	23 254	17 721	35 463	22 442
Mean (dollars)	31 681	31 681	30 785	34 083	21 069	43 527	28 023	20 917	43 460	26 778
Families	39 198	39 198	3 812	12 261	2 351	3 339	2 318	2 334	3 276	2 167
Median income (dollars)	30 073	30 073	32 426	31 726	21 173	39 080	26 582	21 064	38 899	26 139
Per capita income (dollars)	12 730	12 730	13 278	14 147	8 859	16 993	9 092	8 807	16 955	8 619
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	55 474	55 474	6 583	18 192	3 885	4 390	2 829	3 859	4 302	2 657
With earnings	41 503	41 503	5 222	13 451	2 891	3 409	2 369	2 881	3 336	2 220
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 352	31 352	27 018	34 910	21 532	45 459	27 084	21 545	45 419	25 951
With Social Security income	18 000	18 000	1 758	5 818	1 168	1 184	689	1 152	1 148	676
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 221	8 221	8 461	8 194	7 111	8 810	8 256	6 973	8 909	8 153
With public assistance income	3 585	3 585	329	1 323	506	135	324	506	127	324
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 839	3 839	3 071	3 676	3 698	4 198	3 643	3 698	4 150	3 643
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 499	36 499	37 935	40 640	23 622	49 440	30 161	23 375	49 366	28 757
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 352	35 352	34 400	37 886	19 571	52 114	28 288	19 548	51 992	27 975
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 157	39 157	42 582	45 392	28 075	51 932	33 493	27 759	51 903	32 008
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 650	41 650	42 285	47 383	25 466	56 902	33 158	25 506	56 834	32 931
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 442	17 442	21 489	16 478	12 141	27 909	10 741	12 141	27 909	10 360
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 838	13 838	15 716	12 743	10 494	17 467	10 481	10 494	17 467	9 994
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	39 198	39 198	3 812	12 261	2 351	3 339	2 318	2 334	3 276	2 167
Householder worked in 1989	29 018	29 018	2 952	9 274	1 673	2 699	1 790	1 673	2 651	1 662
With related children under 18 years	18 350	18 350	1 905	5 961	1 330	1 592	1 308	1 320	1 568	1 244
With related children under 5 years	6 938	6 938	665	2 635	685	581	490	685	581	466
Married-couple families	32 918	32 918	2 891	9 909	1 601	2 992	1 934	1 584	2 929	1 793
Householder worked in 1989	24 351	24 351	2 165	7 584	1 200	2 426	1 511	1 200	2 378	1 393
With related children under 18 years	13 846	13 846	1 236	4 240	756	1 359	1 028	746	1 335	974
With related children under 5 years	5 301	5 301	498	1 813	390	446	340	390	446	321
Female householder, no husband present	4 808	4 808	729	1 828	537	300	285	537	300	275
Householder worked in 1989	3 415	3 415	611	1 259	333	226	189	333	226	179
With related children under 18 years	3 596	3 596	519	1 404	465	201	237	465	201	227
With related children under 5 years	1 338	1 338	148	673	220	110	139	220	110	134
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 242	22 242	3 769	8 212	2 230	1 331	786	2 221	1 298	757
Nonfamily householder	16 276	16 276	2 771	5 931	1 534	1 051	511	1 525	1 026	490
65 years and over	7 316	7 316	806	2 852	603	450	134	594	450	134
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	136 753	136 753	14 508	43 744	8 965	11 279	8 287	8 914	11 059	7 815
Persons under 18 years	33 677	33 677	3 285	10 638	2 325	2 944	2 651	2 317	2 882	2 558
Related children under 18 years	33 416	33 416	3 223	10 557	2 297	2 928	2 641	2 289	2 874	2 548
Related children 5 to 17 years	24 528	24 528	2 507	7 346	1 417	2 224	1 877	1 409	2 170	1 817
Persons 65 years and over	22 634	22 634	2 126	7 719	1 217	1 630	674	1 184	1 606	657
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 601	3 601	352	1 313	532	162	366	532	162	366
Percent below poverty level	9.2	9.2	9.2	10.7	22.6	4.9	15.8	22.8	4.9	16.9
Householder worked in 1989	2 112	2 112	305	777	293	57	220	293	57	220
With related children under 18 years	2 705	2 705	323	1 023	452	79	296	452	79	296
With related children under 5 years	1 551	1 551	167	717	348	48	157	348	48	157
Married-couple families	1 662	1 662	94	485	174	131	180	174	131	180
Householder worked in 1989	1 000	1 000	80	316	123	49	111	123	49	111
With related children under 18 years	928	928	75	265	127	48	125	127	48	125
With related children under 5 years	529	529	57	196	108	17	23	108	17	23
Female householder, no husband present	1 707	1 707	242	712	283	31	174	283	31	174
Householder worked in 1989	964	964	209	391	141	8	97	141	8	97
With related children under 18 years	1 593	1 593	232	675	283	31	159	283	31	159
With related children under 5 years	921	921	101	459	198	31	134	198	31	134
Unrelated individuals	6 010	6 010	1 293	2 074	785	239	320	785	231	320
Nonfamily householder	3 507	3 507	720	1 193	461	137	154	461	137	154
65 years and over	1 566	1 566	116	662	239	97	39	239	97	39
Persons	17 000	17 000	2 325	5 827	2 329	660	1 666	2 329	652	1 666
Percent below poverty level	12.4	12.4	16.0	13.3	26.0	5.9	20.1	26.1	5.9	21.3
Persons under 18 years	5 509	5 509	601	1 894	820	168	780	820	160	780
Related children under 18 years	5 311	5 311	554	1 828	807	152	780	807	152	780
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 210	3 210	406	968	378	88	498	378	88	498
Persons 65 years and over	2 225	2 225	129	883	301	181	102	301	181	102
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 301	6 301	840	2 271	1 008	296	546	1 008	288	546
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 635	24 635	3 145	7 935	3 045	781	2 390	3 045	773	2 390

Table 22. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Medford city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons -----	2 495	2 495	641
Native -----	2 495	2 495	641
Foreign born -----	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households -----	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 223	2 223	606
Speak a language other than English -----	191	191	82
Do not speak English "very well" -----	5	5	—
In linguistically isolated households -----	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school ----	605	605	153
Preprimary school -----	32	32	19
Public school -----	19	19	19
Elementary or high school -----	409	409	95
Public school -----	399	399	87
College -----	164	164	39
Public college -----	153	153	39
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 487	1 487	382
Less than 9th grade -----	166	166	13
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	253	253	50
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	496	496	157
Some college, no degree -----	336	336	71
Associate degree -----	121	121	27
Bachelor's degree -----	81	81	38
Graduate or professional degree -----	34	34	26
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	71.8	71.8	83.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	7.7	7.7	16.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 823	1 823	1 721
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 223	2 223	606
Same house -----	658	658	68
Different house in United States -----	1 559	1 559	532
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	320	320	203
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	504	504	128
Different MSA/PMSA -----	428	428	129
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	307	307	72
Abroad -----	6	6	6
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over -----	923	923	244
Car, truck, or van -----	849	849	244
Drove alone -----	698	698	178
Carpooled -----	151	151	66
Public transportation -----	5	5	—
Other means -----	26	26	—
Worked at home -----	43	43	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	18.8	18.8	17.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	883	883	225
Central city -----	377	377	132
Outside central city -----	506	506	93
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	40	40	19
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over -----	1 851	1 851	525
In labor force -----	1 131	1 131	337
Employed -----	941	941	252
Unemployed -----	190	190	85
Percent of civilian labor force -----	16.8	16.8	25.2
Females 16 years and over -----	996	996	277
Employed -----	456	456	109
Unemployed -----	91	91	50
With own children under 6 years -----	209	209	66
In labor force -----	95	95	30
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	182	182	43
In labor force -----	125	125	18
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	169	169	53
Not enrolled in school -----	68	68	12
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	39	39	12
Not high school graduate -----	45	45	12
Employed -----	15	15	—
Unemployed -----	6	6	6
Not in labor force -----	24	24	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	1 195	1 195	336
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	894	894	290
50 to 52 weeks -----	445	445	157
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	1 650	1 650	484
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	149	149	21
With a mobility limitation -----	95	95	21
In labor force -----	14	14	—
With a self-care limitation -----	113	113	15
With a work disability -----	360	360	48
In labor force -----	150	150	13
Prevented from working -----	195	195	35
No work disability -----	1 290	1 290	436
In labor force -----	940	940	316
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	184	184	33
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	32	32	11
With a mobility limitation -----	32	32	11
With a self-care limitation -----	16	16	—

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Medford city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	941	941	252
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	75	75	37
Professional specialty occupations -----	67	67	20
Technicians and related support occupations -----	2	2	—
Sales occupations -----	98	98	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	155	155	59
Private household occupations -----	2	2	—
Protective service occupations -----	21	21	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	140	140	9
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	38	38	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	114	114	22
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	126	126	48
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	65	65	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	38	38	16
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	906	906	250
Less than \$5,000 -----	114	114	39
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	133	133	26
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	90	90	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	231	231	75
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	158	158	46
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	89	89	25
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	62	62	21
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	29	29	11
\$100,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	20 328	20 328	21 481
Mean (dollars) -----	23 441	23 441	25 028
Families -----	651	651	161
Median income (dollars) -----	20 759	20 759	19 107
Per capita income (dollars) -----	8 229	8 229	9 667
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	906	906	250
With earnings -----	704	704	209
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	23 105	23 105	26 431
With Social Security income -----	208	208	24
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 749	7 749	6 245
With public assistance income -----	127	127	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 431	4 431	6 816
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	24 668	24 668	22 891
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	22 609	22 609	17 084
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	30 093	30 093	31 830
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	30 533	30 533	27 838
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	12 242	12 242	6 588
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	10 227	10 227	4 657
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families -----	651	651	161
Householder worked in 1989 -----	439	439	111
With related children under 18 years -----	416	416	97
With related children under 5 years -----	199	199	57
Married-couple families -----	450	450	101
Householder worked in 1989 -----	322	322	85
With related children under 18 years -----	247	247	52
With related children under 5 years -----	126	126	32
Female householder, no husband present -----	164	164	52
Householder worked in 1989 -----	93	93	18
With related children under 18 years -----	142	142	45
With related children under 5 years -----	69	69	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	453	453	179
Nonfamily householder -----	255	255	89
65 years and over -----	70	70	17
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	2 446	2 446	633
Persons under 18 years -----	716	716	134
Related children under 18 years -----	690	690	131
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	436	436	96
Persons 65 years and over -----	184	184	33
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	172	172	61
Percent below poverty level -----	26.4	26.4	37.9
Householder worked in 1989 -----	66	66	11
With related children under 18 years -----	140	140	45
With related children under 5 years -----	68	68	25
Married-couple families -----	59	59	16
Householder worked in 1989 -----	21	21	—
With related children under 18 years -----	31	31	—
With related children under 5 years -----	9	9	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	103	103	45
Householder worked in 1989 -----	38	38	11
With related children under 18 years -----	99	99	45
With related children under 5 years -----	59	59	25
Unrelated individuals -----	206	206	61
Nonfamily householder -----	86	86	19
65 years and over -----	30	30	11
Persons -----	721	721	283
Percent below poverty level -----	29.5	29.5	44.7
Persons under 18 years -----	265	265	95
Related children under 18 years -----	242	242	95
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	171	171	71
Persons 65 years and over -----	42	42	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	259	259	85
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	914	914	297

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County		
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	1 415	1 415	453	540
Native	805	805	151	362
Foreign born	610	610	302	178
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	107	107	67	23
Persons 5 years and over	1 271	1 271	420	465
Speak a language other than English	605	605	273	170
Do not speak English "very well"	324	324	171	88
In linguistically isolated households	196	196	116	56
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	584	584	292	185
Preprimary school	25	25	18	7
Public school	6	6	6	—
Elementary or high school	286	286	49	150
Public school	254	254	49	118
College	273	273	225	28
Public college	240	240	201	19
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	686	686	178	252
Less than 9th grade	52	52	16	20
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	47	47	—	33
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	200	200	10	70
Some college, no degree	93	93	36	28
Associate degree	65	65	10	41
Bachelor's degree	143	143	47	51
Graduate or professional degree	86	86	59	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.6	85.6	91.0	79.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.4	33.4	59.6	23.8
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	975	975	910	892
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	1 271	1 271	420	465
Same house	392	392	69	156
Different house in United States	576	576	115	254
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	80	80	—	59
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	147	147	47	28
Different MSA/PMSA	300	300	64	148
Not in an MSA/PMSA	49	49	4	19
Abroad	303	303	236	55
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	594	594	156	223
Car, truck, or van	523	523	117	198
Drove alone	414	414	80	174
Carpooled	109	109	37	24
Public transportation	—	—	—	—
Other means	47	47	29	18
Worked at home	24	24	10	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	12.8	9.9	10.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	562	562	150	206
Central city	291	291	—	186
Outside central city	271	271	150	20
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	32	32	6	17
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	1 030	1 030	366	326
In labor force	639	639	160	238
Employed	577	577	156	206
Unemployed	45	45	4	15
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	7.2	2.5	6.8
Females 16 years and over	538	538	157	164
Employed	281	281	66	85
Unemployed	32	32	4	9
With own children under 6 years	115	115	19	69
In labor force	84	84	14	47
With own children 6 to 17 years only	65	65	12	22
In labor force	32	32	—	9
Persons 16 to 19 years	186	186	65	60
Not enrolled in school	43	43	10	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	17	17	4	—
Not high school graduate	12	12	—	12
Employed	12	12	—	12
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	680	680	181	232
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	442	442	79	156
50 to 52 weeks	283	283	58	104
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	976	976	352	309
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	20	—	7
With a mobility limitation	3	3	—	—
In labor force	3	3	—	—
With a self-care limitation	17	17	—	7
With a work disability	51	51	11	17
In labor force	15	15	—	9
Prevented from working	28	28	6	8
No work disability	925	925	341	292
In labor force	591	591	160	212
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	37	37	14	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County		
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	577	577	156	206
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	32	32	12	13
Professional specialty occupations	33	33	10	—
Technicians and related support occupations	38	38	5	9
Sales occupations	87	87	37	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	73	73	14	39
Private household occupations	10	10	—	—
Protective service occupations	11	11	5	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	171	171	65	63
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	17	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4	4	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	59	59	8	30
Transportation and material moving occupations	15	15	—	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	27	27	—	21
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	408	408	152	147
Less than \$5,000	112	112	92	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999	28	28	20	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	30	30	—	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999	115	115	14	67
\$25,000 to \$34,999	41	41	21	5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	52	52	—	30
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8	8	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	8	5	—
\$100,000 or more	14	14	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 891	19 891	5 000—	21 434
Mean (dollars)	25 425	25 425	9 789	21 417
Families	208	208	30	95
Median income (dollars)	24 667	24 667	20 500	23 698
Per capita income (dollars)	8 912	8 912	4 587	6 625
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	408	408	152	147
With earnings	315	315	87	119
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 369	29 369	12 770	22 472
With Social Security income	32	32	6	15
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 044	7 044	11 300	6 360
With public assistance income	21	21	—	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 758	4 758	—	4 462
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	39 966	39 966	23 475	25 335
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 672	45 672	29 925	27 062
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 572	44 572	23 475	28 717
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 326	53 326	29 925	32 061
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 852	16 852	—	11 804
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 804	11 804	—	11 804
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	208	208	30	95
Householder worked in 1989	180	180	18	79
With related children under 18 years	149	149	16	77
With related children under 5 years	95	95	11	51
Married-couple families	174	174	30	76
Householder worked in 1989	156	156	18	70
With related children under 18 years	120	120	16	58
With related children under 5 years	78	78	11	41
Female householder, no husband present	25	25	—	19
Householder worked in 1989	15	15	—	9
With related children under 18 years	20	20	—	19
With related children under 5 years	10	10	—	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	342	342	206	99
Nonfamily householder	200	200	122	52
65 years and over	4	4	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 351	1 351	394	535
Persons under 18 years	470	470	96	248
Related children under 18 years	456	456	94	236
Related children 5 to 17 years	312	312	61	161
Persons 65 years and over	37	37	14	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	27	27	11	16
Percent below poverty level	13.0	13.0	36.7	16.8
Householder worked in 1989	5	5	5	—
With related children under 18 years	22	22	6	16
With related children under 5 years	22	22	6	16
Married-couple families	17	17	11	6
Householder worked in 1989	5	5	5	—
With related children under 18 years	12	12	6	6
With related children under 5 years	12	12	6	6
Female householder, no husband present	10	10	—	10
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	10	10	—	10
With related children under 5 years	10	10	—	10
Unrelated individuals	216	216	160	45
Nonfamily householder	96	96	86	10
65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Persons	369	369	207	137
Percent below poverty level	27.3	27.3	52.5	25.6
Persons under 18 years	114	114	28	72
Related children under 18 years	100	100	26	60
Related children 5 to 17 years	52	52	6	32
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	208	208	182	24
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	404	404	227	142

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County
	Medford, OR MSA	Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 894	5 894	416	2 364	986	462	986	462
Native	3 981	3 981	387	1 611	549	218	549	218
Foreign born	1 913	1 913	29	753	437	244	437	244
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	221	221	8	101	55	18	55	18
Persons 5 years and over	4 966	4 966	387	1 955	809	413	809	413
Speak a language other than English	2 642	2 642	91	1 045	538	281	538	281
Do not speak English "very well"	1 416	1 416	17	631	343	174	343	174
In linguistically isolated households	784	784	13	294	171	132	171	132
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 726	1 726	210	651	240	85	240	85
Preprimary school	166	166	6	94	55	—	55	—
Public school	138	138	6	80	55	—	55	—
Elementary or high school	1 309	1 309	118	510	165	72	165	72
Public school	1 282	1 282	118	502	160	72	160	72
College	251	251	86	47	20	13	20	13
Public college	236	236	86	47	20	13	20	13
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 734	2 734	164	1 082	439	275	439	275
Less than 9th grade	848	848	6	328	166	130	166	130
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	461	461	33	211	108	72	108	72
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	593	593	19	229	124	22	124	22
Some college, no degree	531	531	45	190	31	46	31	46
Associate degree	95	95	12	33	6	—	6	—
Bachelor's degree	140	140	35	75	4	5	4	5
Graduate or professional degree	66	66	14	16	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.1	52.1	76.2	50.2	37.6	26.5	37.6	26.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.5	7.5	29.9	8.4	.9	1.8	.9	1.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 587	1 587	556	1 750	1 577	1 778	1 577	1 778
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 966	4 966	387	1 955	809	413	809	413
Some house	1 266	1 266	76	357	81	107	81	107
Different house in United States	3 230	3 230	288	1 463	645	188	645	188
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	853	853	8	580	211	27	211	27
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	824	824	97	247	115	78	115	78
Different MSA/PMSA	1 058	1 058	121	420	215	61	215	61
Not in an MSA/PMSA	495	495	62	216	104	22	104	22
Abroad	470	470	23	135	83	118	83	118
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 229	2 229	174	957	369	124	369	124
Car, truck, or van	1 924	1 924	121	842	362	124	362	124
Drove alone	1 360	1 360	100	563	193	47	193	47
Carpooled	564	564	21	279	169	77	169	77
Public transportation	10	10	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	236	236	49	78	7	—	7	—
Worked at home	59	59	—	37	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	19.9	11.3	20.6	24.3	22.1	24.3	22.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 033	2 033	174	860	346	101	346	101
Central city	804	804	18	446	139	27	139	27
Outside central city	1 229	1 229	156	414	207	74	207	74
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	196	196	—	97	23	23	23	23
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 661	3 661	271	1 435	588	335	588	335
In labor force	2 528	2 528	186	1 092	432	194	432	194
Employed	2 240	2 240	174	973	377	138	377	138
Unemployed	256	256	12	106	55	56	55	56
Percent of civilian labor force	10.3	10.3	6.5	9.8	12.7	28.9	12.7	28.9
Females 16 years and over	1 579	1 579	144	631	254	116	254	116
Employed	804	804	99	346	114	54	114	54
Unemployed	67	67	6	51	31	—	31	—
With own children under 6 years	451	451	22	193	85	57	85	57
In labor force	262	262	14	134	46	27	46	27
With own children 6 to 17 years only	295	295	—	141	40	14	40	14
In labor force	189	189	—	106	34	5	34	5
Persons 16 to 19 years	448	448	53	178	72	28	72	28
Not enrolled in school	166	166	26	60	51	10	51	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	54	54	9	27	23	5	23	5
Not high school graduate	114	114	8	34	25	10	25	10
Employed	79	79	8	17	12	5	12	5
Unemployed	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	29	29	—	17	13	5	13	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 816	2 816	226	1 117	454	227	454	227
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 229	2 229	119	912	353	217	353	217
50 to 52 weeks	1 234	1 234	64	544	169	101	169	101
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 362	3 362	265	1 340	546	264	546	264
With a mobility or self-care limitation	83	83	7	19	9	13	9	13
With a mobility limitation	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	64	64	7	19	9	13	9	13
With a work disability	289	289	32	103	41	30	41	30
In labor force	159	159	16	67	25	22	25	22
Prevented from working	120	120	16	36	16	8	16	8
No work disability	3 073	3 073	233	1 237	505	234	505	234
In labor force	2 284	2 284	170	980	407	172	407	172
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	165	165	6	60	20	—	20	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 240	2 240	174	973	377	138	377	138
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	149	149	23	69	13	—	13	—
Professional specialty occupations	155	155	46	48	—	27	—	27
Technicians and related support occupations	29	29	—	24	7	—	7	—
Sales occupations	132	132	17	32	7	—	7	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	185	185	3	109	26	—	26	—
Private household occupations	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	54	54	—	30	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	419	419	64	198	95	22	95	22
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	534	534	—	189	97	54	97	54
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	137	137	21	55	20	5	20	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	183	183	—	82	66	10	66	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	129	129	—	55	8	20	8	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	125	125	—	73	38	—	38	—
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 444	1 444	135	609	234	78	234	78
Less than \$5,000	90	90	26	24	21	—	21	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	171	171	28	96	51	—	51	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	244	244	34	53	13	22	13	22
\$15,000 to \$24,999	358	358	21	151	83	23	83	23
\$25,000 to \$34,999	217	217	8	112	41	4	41	4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	194	194	4	114	20	13	20	13
\$50,000 to \$74,999	114	114	6	59	5	—	5	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	16	—	—	—	16	—	16
\$100,000 or more	40	40	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	21 047	21 047	12 950	22 784	16 429	23 500	16 429	23 500
Mean (dollars)	26 671	26 671	19 606	26 203	19 159	37 861	19 159	37 861
Families	1 163	1 163	59	545	201	58	201	58
Median income (dollars)	24 018	24 018	16 250	26 116	16 853	28 088	16 853	28 088
Per capita income (dollars)	6 580	6 580	5 668	6 922	5 431	5 902	5 431	5 902
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 444	1 444	135	609	234	78	234	78
With earnings	1 329	1 329	123	550	198	78	198	78
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 301	25 301	20 361	25 630	20 233	28 394	20 233	28 394
With Social Security income	198	198	12	71	20	24	20	24
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 456	7 456	3 342	5 723	6 989	17 920	6 989	17 920
With public assistance income	123	123	9	46	19	24	19	24
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 460	4 460	1 000	4 662	1 224	7 308	1 224	7 308
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	28 356	28 356	32 044	26 418	20 455	28 520	20 455	28 520
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 991	26 991	37 655	25 993	19 160	20 337	19 160	20 337
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 272	31 272	43 847	29 824	24 338	28 559	24 338	28 559
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 418	30 418	49 249	30 205	22 733	19 530	22 733	19 530
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 980	11 980	9 000	13 372	8 216	—	8 216	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 165	8 165	11 000	7 828	8 216	—	8 216	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 163	1 163	59	545	201	58	201	58
Householder worked in 1989	1 059	1 059	53	484	183	58	183	58
With related children under 18 years	894	894	47	435	187	42	187	42
With related children under 5 years	513	513	24	250	122	30	122	30
Married-couple families	911	911	39	390	131	54	131	54
Householder worked in 1989	846	846	33	362	123	54	123	54
With related children under 18 years	704	704	33	307	117	38	117	38
With related children under 5 years	409	409	15	160	75	30	75	30
Female householder, no husband present	147	147	15	94	41	—	41	—
Householder worked in 1989	108	108	15	61	31	—	31	—
With related children under 18 years	105	105	9	67	41	—	41	—
With related children under 5 years	52	52	9	38	27	—	27	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	798	798	109	253	134	66	134	66
Nonfamily householder	281	281	76	64	33	20	33	20
65 years and over	51	51	—	20	20	—	20	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 655	5 655	381	2 319	964	391	964	391
Persons under 18 years	2 337	2 337	158	1 013	431	132	431	132
Related children under 18 years	2 285	2 285	151	975	409	132	409	132
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 418	1 418	122	589	232	83	232	83
Persons 65 years and over	165	165	6	60	20	—	20	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	215	215	15	129	78	13	78	13
Percent below poverty level	18.5	18.5	25.4	23.7	38.8	22.4	38.8	22.4
Householder worked in 1989	185	185	15	104	68	13	68	13
With related children under 18 years	207	207	9	129	78	13	78	13
With related children under 5 years	143	143	9	82	64	5	64	5
Married-couple families	138	138	—	79	54	13	54	13
Householder worked in 1989	136	136	—	79	54	13	54	13
With related children under 18 years	136	136	—	79	54	13	54	13
With related children under 5 years	108	108	—	61	54	5	54	5
Female householder, no husband present	77	77	15	50	24	—	24	—
Householder worked in 1989	49	49	15	25	14	—	14	—
With related children under 18 years	71	71	9	50	24	—	24	—
With related children under 5 years	35	35	9	21	10	—	10	—
Unrelated individuals	366	366	49	136	68	23	68	23
Nonfamily householder	73	73	34	9	6	—	6	—
65 years and over	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	1 524	1 524	145	762	460	138	460	138
Percent below poverty level	26.9	26.9	38.1	32.9	47.7	35.3	47.7	35.3
Persons under 18 years	820	820	82	440	281	68	281	68
Related children under 18 years	770	770	75	402	259	68	259	68
Related children 5 to 17 years	496	496	52	241	133	63	133	63
Persons 65 years and over	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	652	652	66	260	183	—	183	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 057	2 057	181	941	529	197	529	197

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County
	Medford, OR MSA	Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	136 561	136 561	15 128	43 391	8 787	8 827	8 736	8 355
Native	133 851	133 851	14 632	42 605	8 633	8 753	8 582	8 287
Foreign born	2 710	2 710	496	786	154	74	154	68
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	205	205	18	46	9	9	9	9
Persons 5 years and over	128 007	128 007	14 435	40 307	7 992	8 094	7 941	7 655
Speak a language other than English	4 230	4 230	427	1 427	274	298	274	275
Do not speak English "very well"	1 045	1 045	84	250	39	77	39	68
In linguistically isolated households	300	300	18	63	18	9	18	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	31 127	31 127	5 155	8 864	1 646	1 988	1 638	1 907
Preprimary school	2 168	2 168	345	689	135	112	135	103
Public school	1 222	1 222	210	374	113	94	113	85
Elementary or high school	21 951	21 951	2 198	6 423	1 121	1 707	1 113	1 635
Public school	20 472	20 472	2 047	5 746	1 013	1 596	1 005	1 535
College	7 008	7 008	2 612	1 752	390	169	390	169
Public college	6 350	6 350	2 527	1 495	350	164	350	164
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	92 692	92 692	9 574	29 356	5 510	5 596	5 467	5 248
Less than 9th grade	5 031	5 031	266	1 492	437	471	414	471
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 625	12 625	645	3 554	950	1 144	940	1 124
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30 274	30 274	1 633	9 479	2 186	2 157	2 176	2 065
Some college, no degree	22 819	22 819	2 378	7 689	1 145	1 302	1 145	1 163
Associate degree	5 314	5 314	534	1 784	269	214	269	185
Bachelor's degree	11 020	11 020	2 646	3 574	325	221	325	178
Graduate or professional degree	5 609	5 609	1 472	1 784	198	87	198	62
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.0	81.0	90.5	82.8	74.8	71.1	75.2	69.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.9	17.9	43.0	18.3	9.5	5.5	9.6	4.6
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 331	1 331	897	1 338	1 381	1 571	1 381	1 582
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	128 007	128 007	14 435	40 307	7 992	8 094	7 941	7 655
Some house	58 024	58 024	5 436	15 940	2 987	4 076	2 961	3 842
Different house in United States	69 357	69 357	8 865	24 134	4 994	4 011	4 969	3 806
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 639	14 639	3 343	8 952	1 898	670	1 898	649
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	22 851	22 851	3 463	4 741	1 172	1 659	1 172	1 659
Different MSA/PMSA	20 618	20 618	3 350	6 653	1 172	985	1 147	881
Not in an MSA/PMSA	11 249	11 249	1 709	3 788	752	697	752	617
Abroad	626	626	134	233	11	7	11	7
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	57 727	57 727	7 127	19 067	3 738	3 186	3 738	2 928
Car, truck, or van	50 986	50 986	5 527	17 152	3 180	2 964	3 180	2 706
Drove alone	44 850	44 850	4 794	15 278	2 708	2 610	2 708	2 362
Carpooled	6 136	6 136	733	1 874	472	354	472	344
Public transportation	410	410	80	239	70	—	70	—
Other means	3 294	3 294	997	992	319	96	319	96
Worked at home	3 037	3 037	523	684	169	126	169	126
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.5	16.5	14.4	13.3	16.0	16.8	16.0	17.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	54 797	54 797	6 920	18 523	3 592	3 111	3 592	2 862
Central city	27 700	27 700	1 441	13 606	2 576	1 437	2 576	1 267
Outside central city	27 097	27 097	5 479	4 917	1 016	1 674	1 016	1 595
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 930	2 930	207	544	146	75	146	66
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	107 260	107 260	12 363	34 153	6 838	6 488	6 795	6 109
In labor force	63 527	63 527	7 823	20 868	4 198	3 694	4 198	3 416
Employed	58 937	58 937	7 328	19 485	3 850	3 225	3 850	2 967
Unemployed	4 522	4 522	483	1 366	348	469	348	449
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	7.1	6.2	6.6	8.3	12.7	8.3	13.1
Females 16 years and over	55 757	55 757	6 625	18 356	3 491	2 885	3 464	2 680
Employed	26 602	26 602	3 650	8 900	1 677	1 415	1 677	1 292
Unemployed	2 133	2 133	299	687	146	161	146	154
With own children under 6 years	7 350	7 350	741	2 684	644	523	644	500
In labor force	4 015	4 015	497	1 462	295	271	295	258
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 475	9 475	1 023	2 798	490	636	480	593
In labor force	7 327	7 327	908	2 311	357	427	357	394
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 126	7 126	1 220	2 203	549	417	549	396
Not enrolled in school	1 808	1 808	167	756	319	90	319	90
Unemployed or not in labor force	708	708	49	273	145	37	145	37
Not high school graduate	818	818	52	407	209	41	209	41
Employed	409	409	37	220	87	24	87	24
Unemployed	156	156	—	55	45	17	45	17
Not in labor force	253	253	15	132	77	—	77	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	71 303	71 303	9 206	22 884	4 646	4 255	4 646	3 963
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 451	53 451	5 943	17 466	3 484	3 430	3 484	3 176
50 to 52 weeks	33 902	33 902	2 992	11 796	2 160	2 006	2 160	1 908
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	83 130	83 130	10 150	25 957	5 489	5 066	5 479	4 704
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 674	2 674	193	884	357	192	357	192
With a mobility limitation	1 530	1 530	96	553	258	146	258	146
In labor force	275	275	13	76	44	30	44	30
With a self-care limitation	1 852	1 852	153	585	244	117	244	117
With a work disability	9 107	9 107	722	2 996	919	651	919	651
In labor force	3 891	3 891	354	1 272	366	267	366	267
Prevented from working	4 294	4 294	283	1 438	484	346	484	346
No work disability	74 023	74 023	9 428	22 961	4 570	4 415	4 560	4 053
In labor force	57 685	57 685	7 273	18 871	3 726	3 344	3 726	3 066
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22 488	22 488	2 120	7 659	1 197	674	1 164	657
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 451	3 451	296	1 394	258	132	251	132
With a mobility limitation	2 606	2 606	251	1 006	145	116	138	116
With a self-care limitation	2 071	2 071	146	924	173	82	173	82

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	58 937	58 937	7 328	19 485	3 850	3 225	3 850	2 967
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 278	6 278	1 023	2 420	271	147	271	99
Professional specialty occupations	7 313	7 313	1 755	2 275	316	87	316	56
Technicians and related support occupations	1 544	1 544	170	593	79	46	79	37
Sales occupations	8 119	8 119	984	3 180	511	381	511	327
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 572	8 572	782	3 081	468	581	468	518
Private household occupations	309	309	45	113	43	16	43	16
Protective service occupations	773	773	118	220	42	43	42	43
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 223	7 223	1 128	2 420	676	461	676	431
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 331	2 331	224	349	107	154	107	154
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 456	6 456	551	1 754	443	443	443	427
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 705	3 705	181	1 176	340	325	340	325
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 303	3 303	155	898	222	320	222	320
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 011	3 011	212	1 006	332	221	332	214
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	54 642	54 642	6 475	17 900	3 782	2 773	3 756	2 601
Less than \$5,000	3 130	3 130	429	1 115	413	149	413	149
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 189	6 189	816	2 124	621	383	621	383
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 434	6 434	834	1 938	519	357	519	357
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 158	11 158	1 204	3 434	916	570	916	570
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 680	9 680	1 094	3 073	682	487	682	453
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 856	9 856	1 115	3 100	450	541	450	517
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 649	5 649	624	1 990	138	218	138	192
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 369	1 369	249	583	18	7	18	7
\$100,000 or more	1 177	1 177	110	543	25	61	25	39
Median (dollars)	25 366	25 366	24 594	25 915	17 803	23 367	17 750	22 475
Mean (dollars)	31 729	31 729	30 937	34 190	21 102	27 805	20 947	26 519
Families	38 563	38 563	3 771	12 010	2 281	2 282	2 264	2 131
Median income (dollars)	30 141	30 141	32 463	31 805	21 223	26 621	21 110	26 184
Per capita income (dollars)	12 863	12 863	13 430	14 314	9 055	9 176	9 001	8 692
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	54 642	54 642	6 475	17 900	3 782	2 773	3 756	2 601
With earnings	40 734	40 734	5 126	13 185	2 814	2 313	2 804	2 164
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 439	31 439	27 079	35 086	21 504	27 117	21 517	25 957
With Social Security income	17 852	17 852	1 752	5 762	1 148	665	1 132	652
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 220	8 220	8 487	8 220	7 113	7 907	6 973	7 794
With public assistance income	3 524	3 524	320	1 307	497	300	497	300
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 835	3 835	3 129	3 705	3 729	3 350	3 729	3 350
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	36 591	36 591	37 910	40 914	23 614	30 174	23 359	28 747
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 511	35 511	34 176	38 203	19 532	28 549	19 508	28 244
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 249	39 249	42 440	45 669	27 994	33 571	27 667	32 063
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 921	41 921	41 941	47 919	25 348	33 604	25 389	33 395
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 552	17 552	21 752	16 579	12 332	10 741	12 332	10 360
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 927	13 927	15 804	12 854	10 642	10 481	10 642	9 994
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	37 931	37 924	3 677	11 792	2 200	2 260	2 221	2 101
Householder worked in 1989	27 912	27 905	2 832	8 861	1 552	1 768	1 600	1 632
With related children under 18 years	17 764	17 758	1 821	5 690	1 250	1 297	1 252	1 225
With related children under 5 years	6 742	6 742	626	2 560	623	499	645	480
Married-couple families	31 851	31 839	2 798	9 576	1 491	1 865	1 513	1 728
Householder worked in 1989	23 458	23 446	2 080	7 297	1 116	1 478	1 155	1 364
With related children under 18 years	13 363	13 352	1 177	4 056	703	1 006	706	956
With related children under 5 years	5 121	5 121	468	1 785	338	338	351	336
Female householder, no husband present	4 675	4 680	692	1 734	514	296	513	274
Householder worked in 1989	3 263	3 268	581	1 168	307	200	316	178
With related children under 18 years	3 519	3 524	499	1 348	445	248	444	226
With related children under 5 years	1 339	1 339	139	651	217	150	226	133
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	21 362	21 366	3 688	7 928	2 052	725	2 019	706
Nonfamily householder	15 706	15 710	2 698	5 747	1 422	482	1 389	471
65 years and over	7 028	7 033	764	2 765	533	142	540	142
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	132 490	132 487	14 200	42 289	8 394	8 018	8 357	7 548
Persons under 18 years	32 415	32 415	3 212	10 172	2 120	2 606	2 120	2 513
Related children under 18 years	32 143	32 143	3 157	10 088	2 092	2 596	2 092	2 503
Related children 5 to 17 years	23 787	23 787	2 457	7 073	1 338	1 856	1 338	1 796
Persons 65 years and over	22 068	22 073	2 050	7 545	1 137	663	1 120	646
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	3 623	3 628	344	1 277	511	369	510	357
Percent below poverty level	9.4	9.4	9.1	10.6	22.4	16.2	22.5	16.8
Householder worked in 1989	2 052	2 057	291	708	269	223	278	211
With related children under 18 years	2 711	2 716	320	982	431	299	430	287
With related children under 5 years	1 570	1 570	164	718	344	168	353	156
Married-couple families	1 698	1 698	111	476	167	172	167	172
Householder worked in 1989	991	991	91	285	116	103	116	103
With related children under 18 years	933	933	87	251	120	117	120	117
With related children under 5 years	533	533	63	195	101	23	101	23
Female householder, no husband present	1 683	1 688	217	691	269	185	268	173
Householder worked in 1989	906	911	184	359	124	108	133	86
With related children under 18 years	1 584	1 589	217	654	269	170	268	158
With related children under 5 years	936	936	92	461	201	145	210	133
Unrelated individuals	5 848	5 859	1 306	1 946	708	309	710	309
Nonfamily householder	3 456	3 467	737	1 148	430	169	432	169
65 years and over	1 532	1 537	103	223	53	53	230	53
Persons	16 332	16 348	2 260	5 423	2 081	1 607	2 082	1 595
Percent below poverty level	12.3	12.3	15.9	12.8	24.8	20.0	24.9	21.1
Persons under 18 years	5 091	5 091	525	1 684	680	738	680	738
Related children under 18 years	4 883	4 883	485	1 618	667	738	667	738
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 963	2 963	354	863	330	456	330	456
Persons 65 years and over	2 193	2 198	116	856	285	116	292	116
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 108	6 113	865	2 146	889	539	898	527
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23 552	23 568	3 066	7 431	2 733	2 245	2 734	2 243

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County					
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
All housing units	60 376	60 376	7 204	19 684	4 315	1 594	4 730	3 547	1 820	1 667
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	2 161	2 161	347	747	63	19	513	82	24	45
1985 to 1988	4 473	4 473	480	1 395	12	27	609	510	37	123
1980 to 1984	5 292	5 292	509	1 374	54	83	604	300	92	105
1970 to 1979	18 373	18 373	1 770	5 209	397	701	1 477	905	484	246
1960 to 1969	9 907	9 907	1 047	3 260	327	293	890	872	415	372
1950 to 1959	7 555	7 555	995	3 117	1 190	198	390	518	346	282
1940 to 1949	5 299	5 299	594	2 012	1 035	107	145	239	216	208
1939 or earlier	7 316	7 316	1 462	2 570	1 237	166	102	121	206	286
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	1 427	1 427	423	477	176	37	27	114	—	18
1 bedroom	7 253	7 253	1 098	2 728	833	225	414	315	128	167
2 bedrooms	21 240	21 240	2 540	6 324	1 827	743	901	740	520	509
3 bedrooms	24 816	24 816	2 326	8 332	1 258	562	2 845	1 814	925	806
4 bedrooms	4 733	4 733	681	1 533	181	18	491	450	228	121
5 or more bedrooms	907	907	136	290	40	9	52	114	19	46
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	237	237	24	184	—	—	38	59	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	291	291	43	156	—	—	86	43	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	53	53	41	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	59 824	59 824	7 103	19 543	4 237	1 594	4 694	3 536	1 813	1 656
Source of water, public system or private company	41 262	41 262	7 151	19 586	4 302	1 561	4 686	3 339	1 251	1 177
Sewage disposal, public sewer	43 795	43 795	7 083	19 520	4 288	1 538	4 663	3 423	1 638	1 218
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	554	554	47	50	24	—	19	—	16	6
Owner-occupied housing units	264	264	12	37	18	—	19	—	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units	159	159	35	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	57 238	57 238	6 853	18 867	4 065	1 527	4 551	3 449	1 759	1 574
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	12 639	12 639	2 299	5 758	1 560	516	1 112	1 177	470	495
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 668	1 668	47	241	103	35	40	32	10	16
Electricity	27 715	27 715	3 583	10 544	1 800	687	2 927	1 792	717	589
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 474	2 474	343	602	172	62	40	223	92	144
All other fuels	12 688	12 688	581	1 715	430	227	432	225	470	319
No fuel used	54	54	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	11
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 901	3 901	644	1 942	591	126	290	217	62	88
1	18 078	18 078	2 756	6 501	1 669	681	1 193	1 122	448	379
2	23 002	23 002	2 485	7 260	1 349	551	2 006	1 395	830	715
3 or more	12 257	12 257	968	3 164	456	169	1 062	715	419	392
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	37 920	37 920	3 535	10 707	1 685	984	3 192	2 410	1 340	1 183
1989 to March 1990	5 648	5 648	408	1 749	280	134	632	290	199	153
1985 to 1988	10 445	10 445	1 083	3 215	336	268	995	876	317	290
1980 to 1984	9 953	9 953	607	1 397	184	154	476	374	130	188
1970 to 1979	9 968	9 968	757	2 513	330	280	781	519	453	335
1969 or earlier	5 906	5 906	680	1 833	555	148	308	351	241	217
Renter-occupied housing units	19 318	19 318	3 318	8 160	2 380	543	1 359	1 039	419	391
1989 to March 1990	9 076	9 076	1 730	3 749	1 170	266	622	421	167	168
1985 to 1988	7 403	7 403	1 207	3 125	899	213	620	358	198	151
1980 to 1984	1 829	1 829	251	829	180	52	109	150	45	45
1970 to 1979	768	768	112	329	70	—	8	89	9	27
1969 or earlier	242	242	18	128	61	12	—	21	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	2 522	2 522	298	872	413	99	16	48	30	39
Householder 65 years and over	15 226	15 226	1 427	5 307	874	467	1 105	1 342	447	494
Owner-occupied housing units	12 028	12 028	1 156	3 496	632	407	710	926	415	465
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	94	94	7	8	8	—	—	—	—	6
No telephone in unit	319	319	25	82	19	15	7	—	4	6
No vehicle available	2 063	2 063	232	1 020	274	68	151	172	37	62
Complete plumbing facilities	56 815	56 815	6 806	18 823	4 047	1 527	4 532	3 449	1 752	1 568
1.00 or less persons per room	54 731	54 731	6 678	18 125	3 780	1 506	4 465	3 363	1 695	1 506
1.01 or more persons per room	2 084	2 084	128	698	267	21	67	86	57	62
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	423	423	47	44	18	—	19	—	7	6
1.00 or less persons per room	363	363	47	34	10	—	19	—	7	6
1.01 or more persons per room	60	60	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 304	36 304	40 139	42 717	25 551	23 358	47 249	59 547	37 724	29 658
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 939	21 939	19 411	21 981	17 111	19 165	32 336	30 384	25 020	20 323
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 814	7 814	1 233	2 686	1 068	245	304	160	126	193
Owner-occupied housing units	2 978	2 978	175	642	279	70	93	75	50	121
Renter-occupied housing units	4 836	4 836	1 058	2 044	789	175	211	85	76	72

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 21	Tract 22
All housing units	1 584	2 352	767	2 950	3 486	1 974	2 187	1 290	1 984
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	82	97	55	21	213	189	207	88	46
1985 to 1988	73	90	194	227	341	169	256	105	112
1980 to 1984	174	121	136	336	503	199	191	107	116
1970 to 1979	412	750	105	1 550	1 190	504	581	228	604
1960 to 1969	323	475	72	359	513	318	374	127	352
1950 to 1959	256	372	82	199	276	212	285	92	406
1940 to 1949	100	276	41	208	176	144	145	87	126
1939 or earlier	164	171	82	50	274	239	148	456	222
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	10	—	20	64	50	65	30	244
1 bedroom	109	191	4	266	437	275	295	173	139
2 bedrooms	314	679	214	954	1 617	884	838	406	413
3 bedrooms	929	1 215	516	1 418	1 180	667	834	463	847
4 bedrooms	209	202	33	255	167	84	131	165	296
5 or more bedrooms	23	55	—	37	21	14	24	53	45
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	29	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 584	2 342	767	2 945	3 448	1 966	2 150	1 274	1 956
Source of water, public system or private company	741	2 267	652	1 359	2 667	1 621	2 059	1 274	1 938
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 054	2 224	587	2 408	2 686	1 658	2 017	1 263	1 921
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	19	—	23	36	22	15	7	14
Owner-occupied housing units	—	19	—	5	19	7	7	—	14
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	9	7	15	8	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 538	2 290	746	2 847	3 349	1 900	2 093	1 209	1 904
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	305	514	128	312	701	516	580	363	634
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	24	8	6	61	93	68	16	22	6
Electricity	719	1 256	436	1 546	1 908	925	1 151	671	961
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	126	109	39	120	98	62	65	66	108
All other fuels	364	394	137	795	542	329	281	87	195
No fuel used	—	9	—	13	7	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	49	123	19	97	182	87	192	54	181
1	343	580	157	777	1 124	846	811	515	557
2	693	1 017	363	1 350	1 457	669	753	400	828
3 or more	453	570	207	623	586	298	337	240	338
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 232	1 592	578	2 168	2 405	1 343	1 285	662	1 254
1989 to March 1990	157	269	144	299	382	334	210	53	136
1985 to 1988	313	352	252	669	692	309	439	225	371
1980 to 1984	217	162	51	414	518	194	209	129	201
1970 to 1979	362	486	90	627	543	313	279	115	284
1969 or earlier	183	323	41	159	270	193	148	140	262
Renter-occupied housing units	306	698	168	679	944	557	808	547	650
1989 to March 1990	169	288	70	396	463	291	345	318	335
1985 to 1988	86	291	58	201	409	186	372	178	246
1980 to 1984	34	74	30	65	52	59	21	47	35
1970 to 1979	17	35	10	17	20	17	64	4	29
1969 or earlier	—	10	—	—	—	4	6	—	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	17	55	—	139	155	97	52	21	121
Householder 65 years and over	381	533	179	352	1 170	707	537	226	440
Owner-occupied housing units	329	415	129	338	980	555	392	211	426
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	19	15	7	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	8	—	—	73	14	13	—	20
No vehicle available	40	80	19	39	118	61	134	27	24
Complete plumbing facilities	1 538	2 271	746	2 833	3 323	1 878	2 078	1 202	1 890
1.00 or less persons per room	1 491	2 196	735	2 625	3 246	1 760	2 054	1 184	1 843
1.01 or more persons per room	47	75	11	208	77	118	24	18	47
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	19	—	14	26	22	15	7	14
1.00 or less persons per room	—	19	—	14	26	22	15	7	14
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 074	34 712	37 154	29 217	30 258	37 042	33 064	50 474	43 169
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 052	25 811	22 040	22 844	22 756	16 832	19 628	23 283	18 280
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	50	155	69	529	329	341	392	118	290
Owner-occupied housing units	25	89	30	352	148	171	107	47	47
Renter-occupied housing units	25	66	39	177	181	170	285	71	243

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.		Ashland city, Jackson County							
	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)
All housing units-----	600	891	17	1 944	902	1 151	1 272	1 918	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	8	44	-	200	13	-	88	46	-	-
1985 to 1988-----	48	36	-	206	60	21	105	88	-	-
1980 to 1984-----	53	185	-	184	35	67	107	116	-	-
1970 to 1979-----	84	302	-	526	261	162	228	593	-	-
1960 to 1969-----	115	170	9	320	159	94	120	345	-	-
1950 to 1959-----	69	51	8	252	155	106	85	389	-	-
1940 to 1949-----	67	25	-	139	139	103	87	126	-	-
1939 or earlier-----	156	78	-	117	80	598	452	215	-	-
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	7	19	-	48	40	61	30	244	-	-
1 bedroom-----	33	117	8	272	200	313	173	132	-	-
2 bedrooms-----	141	281	-	716	461	558	399	406	-	-
3 bedrooms-----	319	379	9	753	150	144	452	818	-	-
4 bedrooms-----	81	81	-	131	40	64	165	281	-	-
5 or more bedrooms-----	19	14	-	24	11	11	53	37	-	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	-	14	-	18	-	6	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	14	29	-	-	-
Vocont condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	14	27	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	594	836	17	1 907	897	1 136	1 256	1 890	-	-
Source of water, public system or private company-----	8	94	17	1 910	902	1 151	1 263	1 908	-	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	-	35	17	1 874	902	1 140	1 259	1 891	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	7	55	-	15	5	6	7	14	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	7	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	7	9	-	8	-	6	7	14	-	-
Occupied housing units-----	570	723	17	1 850	874	1 079	1 195	1 838	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	-	-	9	516	308	482	363	621	-	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	34	40	-	11	8	-	22	6	-	-
Electricity-----	194	284	-	1 038	467	459	671	948	-	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	62	55	8	52	37	72	66	108	-	-
All other fuels-----	280	344	-	233	54	66	73	155	-	-
No fuel used-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	13	13	-	162	103	158	47	174	-	-
1-----	72	187	8	731	408	544	515	550	-	-
2-----	270	283	9	652	303	317	400	804	-	-
3 or more-----	215	240	-	305	60	60	233	310	-	-
Vehicles per household-----	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	-	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	434	603	17	1 078	288	299	648	1 205	-	-
1989 to March 1990-----	19	85	-	154	37	28	53	136	-	-
1985 to 1988-----	104	193	8	364	76	74	225	336	-	-
1980 to 1984-----	84	144	9	187	60	21	129	201	-	-
1970 to 1979-----	83	154	-	243	38	84	115	277	-	-
1969 or earlier-----	144	27	-	130	77	92	126	255	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	136	120	-	772	586	780	547	633	-	-
1989 to March 1990-----	76	78	-	337	296	444	318	335	-	-
1985 to 1988-----	46	11	-	344	198	251	178	236	-	-
1980 to 1984-----	14	31	-	21	80	68	47	35	-	-
1970 to 1979-----	-	-	-	64	5	17	4	22	-	-
1969 or earlier-----	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	5	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	13	29	-	36	25	95	21	121	-	-
Householder 65 years and over-----	117	144	-	466	163	146	219	433	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	117	136	-	321	99	113	204	419	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit-----	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	20	-	-
No vehicle available-----	-	7	-	112	52	24	20	24	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities-----	563	707	17	1 835	869	1 073	1 188	1 824	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room-----	557	685	17	1 811	852	1 051	1 170	1 777	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room-----	6	22	-	24	17	22	18	47	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	7	16	-	15	5	6	7	14	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room-----	-	16	-	15	5	6	7	14	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room-----	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	38 002	50 621	62 474	33 889	34 382	29 003	50 908	43 763	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	21 422	35 361	-	19 313	15 304	22 612	23 283	16 043	-	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	45	58	-	360	245	236	111	281	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	17	33	-	75	12	10	40	38	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	28	25	-	285	233	226	71	243	-	-

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
All housing units -----	899	4 295	1 510	4 637	3 323	3 335	719	220	-	180
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	63	19	467	8	82	19	34	-	22
1985 to 1988 -----	17	12	27	599	64	444	23	85	-	18
1980 to 1984 -----	44	54	83	599	138	300	33	12	-	10
1970 to 1979 -----	189	390	682	1 463	1 144	828	275	-	-	59
1960 to 1969 -----	102	327	276	881	592	850	147	-	-	48
1950 to 1959 -----	119	1 177	166	381	513	485	166	41	-	-
1940 to 1949 -----	82	1 035	91	145	355	225	35	21	-	23
1939 or earlier -----	346	1 237	166	102	509	121	21	27	-	-
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	64	176	37	27	84	89	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom -----	376	826	201	405	566	280	62	3	-	9
2 bedrooms -----	295	1 827	701	881	1 555	701	133	96	-	16
3 bedrooms -----	119	1 245	544	2 801	901	1 716	420	101	-	117
4 bedrooms -----	18	181	18	476	180	435	104	12	-	30
5 or more bedrooms -----	27	40	9	47	37	114	-	8	-	8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	-	-	-	38	87	59	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	-	-	-	86	27	43	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	890	4 217	1 510	4 601	3 323	3 324	712	220	-	180
Source of water, public system or private company -----	899	4 295	1 503	4 616	3 323	3 319	712	220	-	180
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	893	4 268	1 495	4 598	3 323	3 327	706	220	-	174
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	7	24	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	18	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units -----	823	4 045	1 443	4 458	3 215	3 237	695	205	-	180
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	303	1 553	491	1 088	775	1 158	184	24	-	52
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	41	103	27	16	34	12	-	-	-	8
Electricity -----	395	1 787	650	2 882	2 135	1 693	426	140	-	71
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	31	172	62	40	49	196	14	26	-	-
All other fuels -----	46	430	213	432	222	178	71	15	-	49
No fuel used -----	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	269	591	126	290	418	209	13	7	-	-
1 -----	283	1 669	650	1 166	1 247	1 107	173	52	-	49
2 -----	249	1 329	505	1 964	1 120	1 283	364	93	-	61
3 or more -----	22	456	162	1 038	430	638	145	53	-	70
Vehicles per household -----	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	-	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	145	1 671	950	3 117	1 263	2 234	516	185	-	143
1989 to March 1990 -----	17	280	125	572	147	269	109	57	-	25
1985 to 1988 -----	62	336	268	985	339	798	140	79	-	49
1980 to 1984 -----	13	184	154	471	111	327	37	14	-	29
1970 to 1979 -----	13	323	273	781	328	495	181	6	-	25
1969 or earlier -----	40	548	130	308	338	345	49	29	-	15
Renter-occupied housing units -----	678	2 374	493	1 341	1 952	1 003	179	20	-	37
1989 to March 1990 -----	305	1 170	231	613	874	415	80	12	-	14
1985 to 1988 -----	278	893	198	611	692	328	72	3	-	23
1980 to 1984 -----	76	180	52	109	219	150	27	5	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	10	70	-	8	142	89	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	9	61	12	-	25	21	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	154	413	83	16	143	48	12	3	-	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	193	860	456	1 089	1 042	1 291	149	80	-	9
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46	618	396	694	554	875	136	80	-	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	26	19	15	7	15	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	82	274	68	151	238	172	9	7	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	816	4 027	1 443	4 439	3 215	3 237	695	205	-	180
1.00 or less persons per room -----	674	3 760	1 422	4 372	3 139	3 174	674	193	-	162
1.01 or more persons per room -----	142	267	21	67	76	63	21	12	-	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	7	18	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	7	18	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 048	25 243	23 572	47 264	43 976	60 029	44 035	28 373	-	40 136
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	13 140	17 097	19 542	32 331	20 213	29 869	26 315	9 881	-	27 355
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	316	1 068	210	304	505	160	32	42	-	14
Owner-occupied housing units -----	27	279	59	93	51	75	11	27	-	6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	289	789	151	211	454	85	21	15	-	8

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County—Con.			Remainder of Jackson County						
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
All housing units -----	421	145	—	20	84	93	212	1 101	1 447	1 584
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	33	—	—	—	—	46	—	5	11	82
1985 to 1988 -----	91	15	—	—	—	10	66	14	38	73
1980 to 1984 -----	92	9	—	—	—	5	—	59	93	174
1970 to 1979 -----	82	97	—	7	19	14	77	209	246	412
1960 to 1969 -----	22	15	—	—	17	9	22	268	372	323
1950 to 1959 -----	60	9	—	13	32	9	33	180	241	256
1940 to 1949 -----	—	—	—	—	16	—	14	181	187	100
1939 or earlier -----	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	259	164
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	18	—
1 bedroom -----	—	—	—	7	24	9	35	66	164	109
2 bedrooms -----	109	10	—	—	42	20	39	387	413	314
3 bedrooms -----	285	83	—	13	18	44	98	505	705	929
4 bedrooms -----	27	52	—	—	—	15	15	124	109	209
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	19	38	23
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	421	145	—	20	84	93	212	1 101	1 436	1 584
Source of water, public system or private company -----	383	136	—	7	58	70	20	539	957	741
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	399	117	—	20	43	65	96	932	998	1 054
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	421	145	—	20	84	93	212	1 064	1 369	1 538
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	102	28	—	7	25	24	19	286	471	305
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	—	—	—	8	24	20	10	16	24
Electricity -----	257	108	—	13	37	45	99	291	449	719
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	12	—	—	—	—	—	27	78	118	126
All other fuels -----	50	9	—	—	14	—	47	399	304	364
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	19	—	—	—	—	—	8	49	81	49
1 -----	97	8	—	—	31	27	15	275	327	343
2 -----	207	85	—	20	46	42	112	466	622	693
3 or more -----	98	52	—	—	7	24	77	274	339	453
Vehicles per household -----	2.0	2.5	—	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	343	140	—	14	34	75	176	824	998	1 232
1989 to March 1990 -----	109	39	—	—	9	60	21	90	96	157
1985 to 1988 -----	133	26	—	—	—	10	78	177	211	313
1980 to 1984 -----	43	14	—	—	—	5	47	93	174	217
1970 to 1979 -----	46	42	—	7	7	—	24	272	329	362
1969 or earlier -----	12	19	—	7	18	—	6	192	188	183
Renter-occupied housing units -----	78	5	—	6	50	18	36	240	371	306
1989 to March 1990 -----	30	5	—	—	35	9	6	87	156	169
1985 to 1988 -----	27	—	—	6	15	9	30	126	148	86
1980 to 1984 -----	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	40	34
1970 to 1979 -----	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	27	17
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	18	36	17
Householder 65 years and over -----	138	—	—	14	11	16	51	298	414	381
Owner-occupied housing units -----	88	—	—	14	11	16	51	279	385	329
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—
No vehicle available -----	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	55	40
Complete plumbing facilities -----	421	145	—	20	84	93	212	1 057	1 363	1 538
1.00 or less persons per room -----	410	145	—	20	84	93	189	1 021	1 313	1 491
1.01 or more persons per room -----	11	—	—	—	—	—	23	36	50	47
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 614	45 045	—	62 303	17 367	46 627	53 429	33 772	29 897	39 074
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 502	20 000	—	22 500	15 448	32 650	44 736	24 055	20 886	33 052
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	35	—	—	—	35	—	—	94	151	50
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14	—	—	—	11	—	—	39	94	25
Renter-occupied housing units -----	21	—	—	—	24	—	—	55	57	25

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 172	1 320	346	2 805	1 847	1 624	3 486	1 957	243	18
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	75	30	22	21	9	37	213	189	7	—
1985 to 1988.....	72	94	103	212	79	149	341	169	50	—
1980 to 1984.....	111	75	44	327	224	86	503	199	7	—
1970 to 1979.....	691	419	23	1 453	775	526	1 190	504	55	—
1960 to 1969.....	427	173	50	344	355	324	513	309	54	7
1950 to 1959.....	372	285	22	190	163	127	276	204	33	7
1940 to 1949.....	253	185	41	208	130	122	176	144	6	—
1939 or earlier.....	171	59	41	50	112	253	274	239	31	4
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	10	26	—	20	23	46	64	50	17	—
1 bedroom.....	182	143	4	266	141	141	437	267	23	—
2 bedrooms.....	663	547	105	944	638	515	1 617	884	122	7
3 bedrooms.....	1 098	507	231	1 335	872	746	1 180	658	81	11
4 bedrooms.....	172	84	6	203	144	146	167	84	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	47	13	—	37	29	30	21	14	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	69	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 162	1 315	346	2 800	1 847	1 598	3 448	1 949	243	18
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 087	1 05	269	1 223	1 168	951	2 667	1 604	149	11
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 050	794	188	2 291	1 047	890	2 686	1 641	143	4
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	19	10	—	23	—	29	36	22	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	19	10	—	5	—	7	19	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	9	—	22	7	15	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 110	1 245	325	2 702	1 783	1 561	3 349	1 883	243	14
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	462	69	26	284	229	488	701	507	64	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	164	6	61	102	37	93	68	5	—
Electricity.....	1 185	538	179	1 438	783	572	1 908	925	113	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	109	35	27	120	64	79	98	54	13	—
All other fuels.....	345	439	87	786	605	385	542	329	48	14
No fuel used.....	9	—	—	13	—	—	7	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	123	38	—	97	88	85	182	87	30	7
1.....	531	369	60	769	505	502	1 124	838	80	—
2.....	956	510	156	1 265	673	547	1 457	660	101	—
3 or more.....	500	328	109	571	517	427	586	298	32	7
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 449	940	235	2 028	1 302	1 267	2 405	1 326	207	14
1989 to March 1990.....	244	146	35	260	151	197	382	334	56	—
1985 to 1988.....	303	226	119	643	360	304	692	301	75	—
1980 to 1984.....	133	141	8	400	214	189	518	185	22	—
1970 to 1979.....	461	302	44	585	377	350	543	313	36	—
1969 or earlier.....	308	125	29	140	200	227	270	193	18	14
Renter-occupied housing units.....	661	305	90	674	481	294	944	557	36	—
1989 to March 1990.....	274	104	40	391	196	113	463	291	8	—
1985 to 1988.....	268	166	31	201	205	130	409	186	28	—
1980 to 1984.....	74	30	19	65	30	25	52	59	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	35	5	—	17	40	12	20	17	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	10	—	—	—	10	14	—	4	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	55	49	—	139	58	30	155	97	16	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	524	386	41	352	393	514	1 170	707	71	7
Owner-occupied housing units.....	406	363	41	338	337	451	980	555	71	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	15	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	8	—	—	—	5	8	73	14	8	—
No vehicle available.....	80	23	—	39	54	63	118	61	22	7
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 091	1 235	325	2 688	1 783	1 532	3 323	1 861	243	14
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 034	1 164	325	2 480	1 683	1 504	3 246	1 743	243	14
1.01 or more persons per room.....	57	71	—	208	100	28	77	118	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	19	10	—	14	—	29	26	22	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	19	10	—	14	—	18	26	22	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	34 177	27 422	36 483	28 125	28 611	44 239	30 258	36 716	28 768	30 380
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	25 725	24 414	25 107	22 865	22 068	22 432	22 756	16 832	26 382	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	141	149	34	529	310	161	329	341	32	7
Owner-occupied housing units.....	83	94	16	352	177	86	148	171	32	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	58	55	18	177	133	75	181	170	—	—

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.98
All housing units	66	583	600	891	1 006	2 049	1 582	2 733	3 619	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	13	8	44	15	78	46	81	35	—
1985 to 1988	24	30	48	36	40	208	123	368	251	—
1980 to 1984	—	77	53	185	100	289	114	372	312	—
1970 to 1979	11	232	84	302	381	640	533	1 158	1 433	—
1960 to 1959	7	60	115	170	158	320	281	285	637	—
1950 to 1949	17	44	69	51	58	157	163	88	353	—
1940 to 1939	—	32	67	25	98	183	82	185	258	—
1939 or earlier	7	95	156	78	156	174	240	196	340	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	5	7	19	24	38	37	35	63	—
1 bedroom	7	91	33	117	141	202	145	290	383	—
2 bedrooms	7	155	141	281	359	911	513	1 251	1 501	—
3 bedrooms	29	255	319	379	381	774	721	975	1 294	—
4 bedrooms	15	51	81	81	92	102	155	153	311	—
5 or more bedrooms	8	26	19	14	9	22	11	29	67	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	14	—	2	13	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	66	559	594	836	972	2 034	1 582	2 678	3 601	—
Source of water, public system or private company	30	56	8	94	129	15	367	910	290	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30	74	—	35	99	632	360	899	121	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	46	7	55	33	45	12	60	38	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	12	—	7	22	21	5	45	23	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	8	7	9	5	6	7	11	11	—
Occupied housing units	66	540	570	723	881	1 818	1 443	2 540	3 342	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	13	—	—	—	—	3	100	245	254	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	34	34	40	45	204	62	111	212	—
Electricity	13	241	194	284	174	653	477	1 157	1 101	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	51	62	55	42	71	127	31	142	—
All other fuels	40	214	280	344	620	887	677	996	1 626	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	7	13	13	13	26	97	51	92	79	—
1	7	84	72	187	199	405	285	847	939	—
2	24	234	270	283	364	790	587	1 022	1 357	—
3 or more	28	209	215	240	292	526	520	579	967	—
Vehicles per household	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	49	471	434	603	622	1 412	1 145	1 847	2 569	—
1989 to March 1990	—	51	19	85	90	234	157	220	397	—
1985 to 1988	35	120	104	193	163	336	253	475	656	—
1980 to 1984	—	76	84	144	109	270	169	381	370	—
1970 to 1979	7	148	83	154	133	379	393	600	789	—
1969 or earlier	7	76	144	27	127	193	173	171	357	—
Renter-occupied housing units	17	69	136	120	259	406	298	693	773	—
1989 to March 1990	—	21	76	78	92	196	123	340	329	—
1985 to 1988	10	15	46	11	109	160	101	260	315	—
1980 to 1984	—	7	14	31	45	7	37	66	96	—
1970 to 1979	7	15	—	—	13	21	33	19	20	—
1969 or earlier	—	11	—	—	—	22	4	8	13	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	33	13	29	81	100	52	120	238	—
Householder 65 years and over	7	97	117	144	188	430	346	944	869	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	86	117	136	162	382	312	728	812	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	18	11	—
No telephone in unit	—	7	—	—	8	22	2	21	26	—
No vehicle available	—	5	—	7	14	48	40	72	35	—
Complete plumbing facilities	66	520	563	707	854	1 791	1 431	2 484	3 308	—
1.00 or less persons per room	66	513	557	685	799	1 708	1 350	2 404	3 199	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	7	6	22	55	83	81	80	109	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	20	7	16	27	27	12	56	34	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	20	—	16	18	19	12	41	34	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	7	—	9	8	—	15	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 572	40 440	38 002	50 621	30 358	30 353	32 476	26 485	31 088	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	101 594	26 655	21 422	35 361	22 092	22 102	22 575	19 165	21 647	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	9	59	45	58	107	222	125	364	543	—
Owner-occupied housing units	9	37	17	33	66	125	67	192	280	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	22	28	25	41	97	58	172	263	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County					
		Total	Ashtland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 057	25 057	3 080	9 281	1 534	566	2 955	2 075	1 152	737
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	16 047	16 047	1 863	6 269	790	413	2 282	1 357	745	446
Less than \$300	533	533	48	200	46	29	34	38	8	18
\$300 to \$399	1 293	1 293	46	367	147	42	59	16	74	72
\$400 to \$499	2 126	2 126	207	779	154	127	180	107	99	68
\$500 to \$599	2 542	2 542	256	974	193	86	296	132	149	106
\$600 to \$799	4 921	4 921	589	1 993	183	103	845	337	292	102
\$800 to \$999	2 689	2 689	311	1 197	67	16	569	299	99	39
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 527	1 527	331	605	—	10	257	312	17	21
\$1,500 to \$1,999	257	257	42	121	—	—	42	68	7	13
\$2,000 or more	159	159	33	33	—	—	—	48	—	7
Median (dollars)	658	658	738	680	519	507	740	822	624	552
Not mortgaged	9 010	9 010	1 217	3 012	744	153	673	718	407	291
Less than \$100	210	210	—	58	16	—	24	18	7	—
\$100 to \$199	3 431	3 431	238	1 159	542	93	128	77	169	161
\$200 to \$299	3 882	3 882	641	1 247	172	49	392	288	210	108
\$300 to \$399	1 116	1 116	277	412	14	11	107	230	21	22
\$400 to \$499	208	208	38	73	—	—	22	47	—	—
\$500 or more	163	163	23	63	—	—	—	58	—	—
Median (dollars)	218	218	248	219	171	180	245	292	208	193
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	6 779	6 779	697	2 240	676	198	465	312	290	207
Less than 20 percent	1 910	1 910	152	673	269	47	134	66	89	68
20 to 24 percent	886	886	91	300	56	34	49	63	35	10
25 to 29 percent	606	606	85	207	101	18	9	18	23	23
30 to 34 percent	479	479	26	156	23	15	58	—	25	24
35 percent or more	2 711	2 711	331	848	204	65	207	156	118	75
Not computed	187	187	12	56	23	19	8	9	—	7
Median	29.1	29.1	32.8	27.9	25.1	27.4	33.1	35.8	29.6	29.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 958	6 958	904	2 449	515	147	691	374	375	277
Less than 20 percent	3 375	3 375	465	1 066	269	77	224	203	181	143
20 to 24 percent	1 133	1 133	129	458	97	39	172	50	30	47
25 to 29 percent	963	963	84	403	74	11	87	66	86	49
30 to 34 percent	588	588	64	201	40	10	39	40	59	38
35 percent or more	899	899	162	321	35	10	169	15	19	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.5	20.5	19.1	21.7	19.3	19.5	23.5	18.8	21.1	19.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 723	5 723	675	2 128	191	192	849	455	303	152
Less than 20 percent	3 581	3 581	360	1 191	157	140	448	221	221	120
20 to 24 percent	1 187	1 187	161	560	26	42	194	118	40	14
25 to 29 percent	605	605	58	278	8	10	153	84	28	11
30 to 34 percent	205	205	63	48	—	—	33	9	—	7
35 percent or more	145	145	33	51	—	—	21	23	14	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.3	17.3	19.1	18.6	15.3	14.4	19.5	20.3	16.3	13.9
\$50,000 or more	5 597	5 597	804	2 464	152	29	950	934	184	101
Less than 20 percent	4 482	4 482	617	2 016	142	29	751	685	162	76
20 to 24 percent	782	782	104	381	10	—	176	189	17	5
25 to 29 percent	233	233	62	52	—	—	8	45	5	13
30 to 34 percent	37	37	11	—	—	—	—	15	—	7
35 percent or more	55	55	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median	13.3	13.3	12.9	13.8	12.6	16.4	15.8	13.2	10.8	10.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	18 549	18 549	3 318	8 134	2 380	543	1 359	1 013	419	382
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	307	307	67	128	34	19	12	33	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 370	1 370	360	457	59	47	93	44	7	8
\$200 to \$299	2 312	2 312	496	910	369	55	55	7	51	85
\$300 to \$399	4 245	4 245	698	1 818	641	113	182	175	119	77
\$400 to \$499	4 471	4 471	709	2 081	706	158	230	214	31	90
\$500 to \$599	2 564	2 564	358	1 346	403	81	339	154	90	40
\$600 to \$749	1 595	1 595	335	676	105	33	185	117	92	45
\$750 to \$999	661	661	158	331	10	25	143	97	19	12
\$1,000 or more	314	314	67	220	—	—	76	150	—	—
No cash rent	710	710	70	167	53	12	44	22	10	25
Median (dollars)	413	413	400	430	409	423	520	509	463	411
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	5 384	5 384	1 197	2 470	785	222	329	159	63	105
Less than 20 percent	221	221	38	94	7	—	11	24	—	—
20 to 24 percent	293	293	38	159	24	17	36	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	304	304	87	106	—	31	11	4	7	13
30 to 34 percent	245	245	15	109	13	16	19	8	45	75
35 percent or more	3 776	3 776	880	1 810	669	146	219	113	10	17
Not computed	545	545	139	192	72	12	33	10	4	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.1	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 088	5 088	904	2 179	752	76	298	248	105	133
Less than 20 percent	484	484	134	102	65	11	15	13	—	26
20 to 24 percent	581	581	97	271	114	—	19	17	4	18
25 to 29 percent	940	940	162	429	122	—	94	28	13	—
30 to 34 percent	823	823	104	382	157	21	28	102	19	72
35 percent or more	2 075	2 075	399	966	281	33	161	12	6	13
Not computed	185	185	8	29	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.7	32.7	32.6	33.6	32.2	33.8	36.8	32.1	28.2	38.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 851	4 851	713	2 150	587	174	344	324	171	77
Less than 20 percent	1 768	1 768	212	720	241	58	63	81	43	36
20 to 24 percent	1 321	1 321	165	659	190	58	109	82	56	—
25 to 29 percent	888	888	168	415	64	48	70	90	49	31
30 to 34 percent	448	448	82	172	81	10	29	27	12	—
35 percent or more	289	289	80	141	—	—	50	44	11	10
Not computed	137	137	6	43	11	—	23	—	—	—
Median	22.2	22.2	24.3	22.5	21.2	22.5	24.5	24.9	23.8	25.4
\$35,000 or more	3 226	3 226	504	1 335	256	71	388	282	80	67
Less than 20 percent	2 692	2 692	400	1 097	256	60	292	183	63	55
20 to 24 percent	254	254	61	108	—	11	47	18	17	—
25 to 29 percent	79	79	17	49	—	—	16	33	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	16	—	16	—	—	6	10	—	—
35 percent or more	60	60	6	54	—	—	16	38	—	—
Not computed	125	125	20	11	—	—	11	—	—	12
Median	13.8	13.8	14.2	14.6	13.7	13.6	15.6	17.0	14.4	11.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.								
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 21	Tract 22
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 029	1 346	519	1 053	887	600	927	605	1 134
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	698	960	415	815	572	368	610	343	683
Less than \$300	16	43	—	51	21	38	18	—	11
\$300 to \$399	39	57	25	105	59	32	13	8	17
\$400 to \$499	59	92	20	155	55	102	58	21	72
\$500 to \$599	131	263	48	106	50	40	86	39	62
\$600 to \$799	296	286	201	242	242	103	237	79	216
\$800 to \$999	126	175	97	96	90	25	105	82	108
\$1,000 to \$1,499	31	44	24	52	23	28	93	67	160
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	21	21
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	26	16
Median (dollars)	678	613	732	591	671	552	714	845	779
Not mortgaged	331	386	104	238	315	232	317	262	451
Less than \$100	—	46	—	12	18	7	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	73	159	51	110	87	125	74	84	46
\$200 to \$299	193	149	53	80	155	71	174	107	249
\$300 to \$399	24	24	—	19	35	22	63	71	106
\$400 to \$499	11	—	—	4	12	7	—	—	36
\$500 or more	30	8	—	13	8	—	6	—	14
Median (dollars)	240	196	201	198	232	191	238	234	273
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	191	275	67	386	229	225	233	137	201
Less than 20 percent	56	90	17	33	80	47	52	32	38
20 to 24 percent	17	41	—	29	58	30	29	11	22
25 to 29 percent	16	7	7	32	10	41	32	24	10
30 to 34 percent	23	6	7	41	30	12	12	7	—
35 percent or more	79	131	28	226	51	84	108	63	115
Not computed	—	—	8	25	—	11	—	—	16
Median	31.4	29.6	33.9	49.6	23.0	28.7	31.5	31.1	39.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	328	324	182	337	241	200	260	161	300
Less than 20 percent	138	175	60	160	113	98	93	96	163
20 to 24 percent	39	78	13	65	42	30	46	12	24
25 to 29 percent	92	22	50	64	15	46	33	11	13
30 to 34 percent	32	37	12	17	31	8	36	5	23
35 percent or more	27	12	47	31	40	18	52	37	77
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.3	18.6	26.8	20.7	20.9	20.3	24.0	14.2	17.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	268	476	125	204	201	115	223	142	231
Less than 20 percent	150	323	22	147	121	97	120	56	134
20 to 24 percent	73	84	79	57	43	18	73	42	35
25 to 29 percent	37	43	18	—	26	—	14	5	27
30 to 34 percent	—	16	6	—	7	—	11	28	18
35 percent or more	8	10	—	—	4	—	5	11	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.6	17.9	22.6	17.3	18.1	16.3	18.9	21.8	18.3
\$50,000 or more	242	271	145	126	216	60	211	165	402
Less than 20 percent	217	238	127	80	180	60	149	117	317
20 to 24 percent	7	28	18	30	14	—	52	16	44
25 to 29 percent	18	5	—	8	6	—	10	21	31
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	6	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	5	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	11.9	14.1	13.6	15.4	10.7	13.3	13.3	12.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	290	698	168	591	915	524	808	547	650
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	16	21	38	—	—
\$100 to \$199	30	35	—	62	24	65	72	33	205
\$200 to \$299	10	60	10	55	117	110	109	91	43
\$300 to \$399	57	170	17	151	215	108	167	72	97
\$400 to \$499	92	178	40	180	318	136	120	121	126
\$500 to \$599	24	94	12	51	129	25	85	99	49
\$600 to \$749	56	95	61	69	18	27	94	76	73
\$750 to \$999	7	54	9	5	18	7	70	34	16
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	8	33
No cash rent	14	12	19	18	60	25	32	13	8
Median (dollars)	440	428	581	406	413	341	403	442	374
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	58	85	37	128	210	208	299	101	254
Less than 20 percent	—	11	—	7	—	24	15	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	14	—	5	8	13	16	—	8
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	14	—	34	36	—	32
30 to 34 percent	11	9	10	6	4	17	—	—	8
35 percent or more	28	51	17	90	170	120	195	74	185
Not computed	—	—	10	6	28	—	37	27	21
Median	34.5	50.0+	50.0+	43.7	50.0+	41.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	43	180	64	146	269	167	196	177	175
Less than 20 percent	—	10	—	21	30	17	27	32	54
20 to 24 percent	—	—	13	20	19	27	22	20	15
25 to 29 percent	17	42	—	21	16	33	36	40	18
30 to 34 percent	19	45	4	—	74	43	23	18	37
35 percent or more	7	83	47	84	114	33	80	67	51
Not computed	—	—	—	—	16	14	8	—	—
Median	31.2	34.2	41.6	37.6	34.2	29.9	32.0	29.6	30.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	88	288	43	182	261	99	201	148	109
Less than 20 percent	15	142	11	56	101	41	46	36	27
20 to 24 percent	20	42	8	55	98	12	27	27	29
25 to 29 percent	29	38	15	15	23	7	44	51	33
30 to 34 percent	16	39	—	34	23	16	53	14	—
35 percent or more	—	15	—	22	—	12	31	20	20
Not computed	8	12	9	—	16	11	—	—	—
Median	25.9	19.7	23.8	23.2	21.1	21.3	28.1	26.1	24.7
\$35,000 or more	101	145	24	135	175	50	112	121	112
Less than 20 percent	81	123	19	115	158	50	76	104	83
20 to 24 percent	14	15	5	8	8	—	17	6	15
25 to 29 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	12	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	9	—	7	6	8
Not computed	6	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	15.6	14.6	11.0	12.9	12.4	16.8	14.2	16.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County—Con.		Ashland city, Jackson County							
	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	183	289	17	881	251	235	591	1 105	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	99	161	17	581	148	113	343	661	—	—
Less than \$300	—	—	—	18	14	5	—	11	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	13	—	13	—	8	8	17	—	—
\$400 to \$499	12	9	8	58	48	—	21	72	—	—
\$500 to \$599	12	11	—	78	29	48	39	62	—	—
\$600 to \$799	19	35	—	237	34	23	79	216	—	—
\$800 to \$999	25	36	—	92	3	26	82	108	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	25	39	9	85	20	3	67	147	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	18	—	—	—	—	21	21	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	901	872	1 014	710	538	591	845	772	—	—
Not mortgaged	84	128	—	300	103	122	248	444	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	13	33	—	67	25	30	77	39	—	—
\$200 to \$299	37	19	—	164	50	71	107	249	—	—
\$300 to \$399	25	49	—	63	23	21	64	106	—	—
\$400 to \$499	9	8	—	—	2	—	—	36	—	—
\$500 or more	—	19	—	6	3	—	—	14	—	—
Median (dollars)	283	318	—	239	238	227	234	275	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	45	67	—	233	55	94	130	185	—	—
Less than 20 percent	6	8	—	52	13	17	32	38	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	29	16	20	11	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	32	7	12	24	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	12	—	7	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	27	53	—	108	19	33	56	115	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	—
Median	46.4	50.0+	—	31.5	24.5	28.1	29.6	40.6	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	32	56	8	254	109	79	161	293	—	—
Less than 20 percent	13	13	—	87	62	57	96	163	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	8	8	46	39	—	12	24	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—	33	8	19	11	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	13	—	36	—	—	5	23	—	—
35 percent or more	13	16	—	52	—	3	37	70	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.5	30.4	22.5	24.3	18.6	11.2	14.2	16.7	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41	55	—	213	51	38	142	231	—	—
Less than 20 percent	29	48	—	116	37	17	56	134	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	73	5	6	42	35	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	7	—	8	9	9	5	27	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	11	—	6	28	18	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	5	—	—	11	17	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	10.0—	—	18.7	16.4	21.7	21.8	18.3	—	—
\$50,000 or more	65	111	9	181	36	24	158	396	—	—
Less than 20 percent	53	84	9	134	23	24	110	317	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	37	13	—	16	38	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	27	—	10	—	—	21	31	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.7	11.9	12.5	13.3	17.5	10.0—	13.6	12.4	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	83	94	—	772	586	780	547	633	—	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	18	—	38	29	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	8	—	—	64	7	58	33	198	—	—
\$200 to \$299	6	—	—	109	86	167	91	43	—	—
\$300 to \$399	17	16	—	156	201	172	72	97	—	—
\$400 to \$499	28	13	—	116	175	171	121	126	—	—
\$500 to \$599	8	9	—	79	21	110	99	49	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	94	51	51	76	63	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	11	—	70	11	27	34	16	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	12	—	21	—	5	8	33	—	—
No cash rent	16	15	—	25	5	19	13	8	—	—
Median (dollars)	404	423	—	409	387	385	442	373	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	29	18	—	299	257	286	101	254	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	18	—	15	23	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	16	6	8	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	36	—	19	—	32	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	23	—	—	195	203	223	74	185	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	37	25	29	27	21	—	—
Median	50.0+	15.0	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	24	—	—	182	182	188	177	175	—	—
Less than 20 percent	8	—	—	19	19	10	32	54	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	16	19	27	20	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	36	44	24	40	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	23	14	12	18	37	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	80	86	115	67	51	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.3	—	—	33.5	33.2	37.6	29.6	30.1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	13	30	—	192	93	171	148	109	—	—
Less than 20 percent	13	14	—	41	39	69	36	27	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	23	25	61	27	29	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	44	20	20	51	33	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	9	—	53	—	15	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	31	9	—	20	20	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	20.7	—	28.6	21.5	21.1	26.1	24.7	—	—
\$35,000 or more	17	46	—	99	54	135	121	95	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	20	—	70	40	120	104	66	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	11	—	17	14	9	6	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed	9	15	—	—	—	6	6	8	—	—
Median	22.5	13.1	—	16.7	13.8	10.9	14.2	17.7	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	86	1 520	541	2 894	1 152	1 996	471	40	-	121
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	40	790	406	2 233	704	1 305	323	13	-	106
Less than \$300 -----	-	46	29	34	53	38	-	-	-	8
\$300 to \$399 -----	7	147	42	59	57	16	13	-	-	8
\$400 to \$499 -----	19	154	120	180	130	107	41	-	-	8
\$500 to \$599 -----	14	193	86	296	110	132	60	5	-	36
\$600 to \$799 -----	-	183	103	832	192	323	152	8	-	46
\$800 to \$999 -----	-	67	16	563	105	299	50	-	-	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	-	-	10	227	46	289	7	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	-	-	-	42	11	68	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	477	519	511	735	601	816	651	759	-	606
Not mortgaged -----	46	730	135	661	448	691	148	27	-	15
Less than \$100 -----	-	16	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	6
\$100 to \$199 -----	39	535	86	122	186	71	55	20	-	9
\$200 to \$299 -----	7	165	49	392	213	274	87	7	-	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	14	-	107	49	223	6	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	-	22	-	47	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	144	170	178	246	217	294	213	154	-	158
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	53	669	180	459	343	306	114	26	-	15
Less than 20 percent -----	7	262	40	128	99	60	48	6	-	6
20 to 24 percent -----	-	56	34	49	89	63	-	-	-	9
25 to 29 percent -----	6	101	18	9	40	18	8	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	7	23	15	58	24	-	15	7	-	-
35 percent or more -----	33	204	65	207	91	156	43	13	-	-
Not computed -----	-	23	8	8	-	9	-	-	-	-
Median -----	39.1	25.2	28.3	33.4	24.1	36.3	30.3	42.5	-	20.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	27	515	147	686	336	360	175	14	-	26
Less than 20 percent -----	20	269	77	224	141	189	59	14	-	10
20 to 24 percent -----	-	97	39	172	65	50	19	-	-	8
25 to 29 percent -----	7	74	11	87	56	66	52	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	40	10	39	21	40	37	-	-	8
35 percent or more -----	-	35	10	164	53	15	8	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	10.4	19.3	19.5	23.5	22.1	19.2	25.9	10.0	-	21.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	-	191	185	832	225	448	107	-	-	54
Less than 20 percent -----	-	157	133	448	143	214	59	-	-	25
20 to 24 percent -----	-	26	42	194	57	118	26	-	-	29
25 to 29 percent -----	-	8	10	136	25	84	15	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	33	-	9	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	21	-	23	7	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	15.3	14.6	19.3	16.0	20.4	18.6	-	-	20.3
\$50,000 or more -----	6	145	29	917	248	882	75	-	-	26
Less than 20 percent -----	6	135	29	733	234	655	68	-	-	26
20 to 24 percent -----	-	10	-	161	8	189	7	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	8	6	38	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	10.0-	13.3	16.4	15.7	10.0-	13.0	13.8	-	-	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	678	2 374	493	1 341	1 952	977	179	20	-	37
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	5	34	19	12	25	33	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	80	59	47	93	157	21	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	189	369	55	46	201	7	27	-	-	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	183	641	94	182	504	175	31	8	-	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	132	706	134	230	623	214	8	12	-	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	36	403	74	339	288	154	40	-	-	12
\$600 to \$749 -----	33	99	33	185	118	117	64	-	-	9
\$750 to \$999 -----	-	10	25	134	36	97	5	-	-	10
\$1,000 or more -----	-	-	-	74	-	144	-	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	20	53	12	44	-	15	4	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	328	409	419	520	410	513	540	454	-	603
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	354	785	198	329	568	159	21	17	-	8
Less than 20 percent -----	20	7	-	11	32	24	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	23	24	17	36	59	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	23	-	31	11	37	4	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	26	13	16	19	17	8	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	246	669	122	219	388	113	17	17	-	8
Not computed -----	16	72	12	33	35	10	4	-	-	-
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	185	752	76	289	570	241	36	3	-	13
Less than 20 percent -----	-	65	11	6	7	13	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	41	114	11	-	76	19	10	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	21	122	-	94	100	74	15	3	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	38	157	21	28	104	28	6	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	74	281	33	161	283	102	5	-	-	13
Not computed -----	11	13	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Median -----	33.3	32.2	33.8	37.4	34.9	32.1	27.7	27.5	-	38.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	96	581	148	344	549	301	92	-	-	6
Less than 20 percent -----	73	241	39	63	222	58	7	-	-	6
20 to 24 percent -----	7	190	58	109	176	82	29	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	16	64	41	70	93	90	41	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	75	10	29	27	27	4	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	50	31	44	11	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	11	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	16.8	21.2	23.0	24.5	21.5	25.6	26.2	-	-	12.5
\$35,000 or more -----	43	256	71	379	265	276	30	-	-	10
Less than 20 percent -----	43	256	60	283	248	177	20	-	-	10
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	11	47	17	18	10	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	16	-	33	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	6	-	10	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	16	-	38	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	10.6	13.7	13.6	15.4	13.7	17.3	17.2	-	-	17.5

Table 33. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford city, Jackson County—Con.			Remainder of Jackson County						
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	320	140	—	14	25	61	79	681	697	1 029
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	241	108	—	—	7	49	52	422	433	698
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18	16
\$300 to \$399.....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	72	39
\$400 to \$499.....	20	—	—	—	7	—	—	58	68	59
\$500 to \$599.....	26	16	—	—	—	—	—	89	101	131
\$600 to \$799.....	111	43	—	—	—	13	14	140	94	296
\$800 to \$999.....	54	35	—	—	—	6	—	49	39	126
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12	14	—	—	—	30	23	10	21	31
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	7	—
Median (dollars).....	706	790	—	—	425	1 092	1 214	595	551	678
Not mortgaged.....	79	32	—	14	18	12	27	259	264	331
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	36	—	—	7	7	6	6	114	141	73
\$200 to \$299.....	43	10	—	7	—	—	14	123	101	193
\$300 to \$399.....	—	13	—	—	11	—	7	15	22	24
\$400 to \$499.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
\$500 or more.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Median (dollars).....	205	338	—	200	309	125	254	205	196	240
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	43	32	—	7	18	6	6	176	181	191
Less than 20 percent.....	7	10	—	7	7	6	6	41	62	56
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	10	17
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	23	16
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	17	23
35 percent or more.....	14	22	—	—	—	—	—	75	62	79
Not computed.....	8	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	7	—
Median.....	32.5	50.0+	—	12.5	10.0	17.5	12.5	29.0	28.3	31.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	117	46	—	—	—	5	14	200	263	328
Less than 20 percent.....	55	8	—	—	—	—	14	122	129	138
20 to 24 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	11	47	39
25 to 29 percent.....	43	7	—	—	—	—	—	34	49	92
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	38	32
35 percent or more.....	13	23	—	—	—	5	—	11	—	27
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.4	32.5	—	—	—	45.0	15.0	16.3	20.3	23.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	65	21	—	—	7	17	7	196	152	268
Less than 20 percent.....	12	—	—	—	7	—	7	162	120	150
20 to 24 percent.....	47	21	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	73
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	13	11	37
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.2	22.5	—	—	12.5	27.5	12.5	15.8	13.9	18.6
\$50,000 or more.....	95	41	—	7	—	33	52	109	101	242
Less than 20 percent.....	89	41	—	7	—	18	30	94	76	217
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	15	—	10	5	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	13	18
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.7	11.5	—	10.0	—	18.8	18.5	10.0	10.2	13.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	78	5	—	6	50	18	36	240	362	290
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	7	8	30
\$200 to \$299.....	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	24	85	10
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	88	69	57
\$400 to \$499.....	22	—	—	—	24	—	—	23	78	92
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	50	40	24
\$600 to \$749.....	18	—	—	6	—	—	—	28	45	56
\$750 to \$999.....	9	5	—	—	—	9	—	14	12	7
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	14
Median (dollars).....	494	875	—	625	456	500	188	397	408	440
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	31	—	—	—	24	—	—	42	88	58
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	11
35 percent or more.....	11	—	—	—	24	—	—	28	58	28
Not computed.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Median.....	50.0+	—	—	—	50.0+	—	—	47.0	50.0+	34.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	14	—	—	—	—	9	7	69	130	43
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	26	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	15	17
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	19
35 percent or more.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	72	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	13	—
Median.....	50.0+	—	—	—	—	17.5	—	28.5	38.6	31.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	28	5	—	6	26	—	23	79	77	88
Less than 20 percent.....	11	—	—	—	19	—	23	36	36	55
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	20
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	31	29
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	16
35 percent or more.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Not computed.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median.....	19.3	50.0+	—	32.5	13.4	—	11.6	20.6	25.4	25.9
\$35,000 or more.....	5	—	—	—	—	9	6	50	67	101
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	43	55	81
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	14
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	—	—	—	—	17.5	10.0	13.4	11.6	14.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 225	432	199	913	699	820	887	583	46	14
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	854	245	174	707	493	533	572	351	29	—
Less than \$300	43	—	—	51	6	4	21	38	—	—
\$300 to \$399	49	33	7	105	118	56	59	32	—	—
\$400 to \$499	84	81	—	155	93	56	55	94	—	—
\$500 to \$599	227	43	22	90	69	92	50	40	8	—
\$600 to \$799	240	49	90	199	145	166	242	103	—	—
\$800 to \$999	167	27	43	61	40	73	90	25	13	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	44	9	12	38	22	70	23	19	8	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	3	—	8	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	9	32	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	614	533	750	549	555	665	671	551	954	—
Not mortgaged	371	187	25	206	206	287	315	232	17	14
Less than \$100	40	13	—	12	—	10	18	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199	150	108	15	110	61	83	87	125	7	7
\$200 to \$299	149	62	10	70	135	154	155	71	10	—
\$300 to \$399	24	—	—	6	6	37	35	22	—	7
\$400 to \$499	—	4	—	—	4	3	12	7	—	—
\$500 or more	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	198	177	189	189	227	232	232	191	219	275
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	260	181	24	354	217	212	229	225	—	7
Less than 20 percent	84	86	10	23	34	50	80	47	—	—
20 to 24 percent	32	5	—	29	25	13	58	30	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	12	—	32	19	20	10	41	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	41	18	31	30	12	—	—
35 percent or more	131	78	14	204	114	90	51	84	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	25	7	8	—	11	—	—
Median	40.4	24.5	50.0+	48.1	38.0	33.1	23.0	28.7	—	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	298	130	65	291	206	220	241	192	6	—
Less than 20 percent	165	101	5	152	94	116	113	98	6	—
20 to 24 percent	70	11	13	57	34	30	42	22	—	—
25 to 29 percent	22	15	7	57	32	30	15	46	—	—
30 to 34 percent	29	—	6	17	14	24	31	8	—	—
35 percent or more	12	3	34	8	32	20	40	18	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.8	14.8	35.4	19.5	21.3	18.9	20.9	19.7	12.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	422	91	60	183	210	157	201	115	10	—
Less than 20 percent	298	63	10	147	169	106	121	97	4	—
20 to 24 percent	55	19	32	36	25	18	43	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	43	—	18	—	5	25	26	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	—	2	2	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	9	—	—	9	6	4	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	16.9	23.1	16.6	15.4	15.4	18.1	16.3	25.8	—
\$50,000 or more	245	30	50	85	66	231	216	51	30	7
Less than 20 percent	212	27	38	39	53	182	180	51	15	7
20 to 24 percent	28	3	12	30	13	39	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	8	—	3	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	8	—	7	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.0	12.5	15.0	20.6	14.7	11.8	15.4	10.0-	15.0	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	661	291	90	586	425	276	915	524	36	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	18	10	16	21	—	—
\$100 to \$199	35	27	—	62	49	34	24	65	8	—
\$200 to \$299	54	35	—	55	51	23	117	110	—	—
\$300 to \$399	170	79	17	151	106	44	215	108	11	—
\$400 to \$499	178	70	18	180	65	56	318	136	4	—
\$500 to \$599	82	28	12	51	85	38	129	25	6	—
\$600 to \$749	86	10	43	69	35	22	18	27	—	—
\$750 to \$999	44	7	—	—	—	10	18	7	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	35	—	18	16	30	60	25	7	—
Median (dollars)	423	386	592	406	392	416	413	341	356	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	77	44	6	128	139	79	210	208	—	—
Less than 20 percent	11	—	—	7	11	10	—	24	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	—	—	5	—	9	8	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	14	6	7	—	34	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	—	6	6	2	4	17	—	—
35 percent or more	43	24	6	90	115	31	170	120	—	—
Not computed	—	11	—	6	—	20	28	—	—	—
Median	45.6	44.2	50.0+	43.7	50.0+	47.5	50.0+	41.1	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	167	143	50	146	87	83	269	167	14	—
Less than 20 percent	10	20	—	21	14	21	30	17	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	30	13	20	—	12	19	27	6	—
25 to 29 percent	42	16	—	21	20	9	16	33	—	—
30 to 34 percent	45	15	4	—	20	8	74	43	—	—
35 percent or more	70	38	33	84	27	24	114	33	—	—
Not computed	—	24	—	—	6	9	16	14	—	—
Median	33.5	28.0	38.3	37.6	31.6	27.2	34.2	29.9	14.4	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	282	48	15	177	128	53	261	99	9	—
Less than 20 percent	136	12	—	56	35	22	101	41	5	—
20 to 24 percent	42	21	—	55	39	14	98	12	4	—
25 to 29 percent	38	8	15	15	36	12	23	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	39	—	—	34	8	—	23	—	—	—
35 percent or more	15	7	—	17	—	—	—	12	—	—
Not computed	12	—	—	—	10	5	16	11	—	—
Median	19.9	22.9	27.5	23.0	23.1	20.7	21.1	21.3	19.5	—
\$35,000 or more	135	56	19	135	71	61	175	50	13	—
Less than 20 percent	113	56	19	115	62	52	158	50	6	—
20 to 24 percent	15	—	—	8	9	5	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	12	—	—	9	—	7	—
Median	15.3	11.1	13.7	11.0	15.9	13.9	12.9	12.4	17.5	—

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jackson County—Con.									
	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	29	257	183	289	254	578	492	1 047	1 163	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	22	169	99	161	90	284	306	532	633	-
Less than \$300 -----	-	16	-	-	8	7	13	23	13	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	11	-	13	20	33	28	81	63	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	16	12	9	18	34	61	108	37	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	-	6	12	11	26	64	67	85	109	-
\$600 to \$799 -----	-	34	19	35	10	82	122	184	162	-
\$800 to \$999 -----	-	53	25	36	-	36	38	72	47	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	13	18	25	39	8	23	22	36	18	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	-	7	6	18	-	-	11	2	-	-
\$2,000 or more -----	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	1 212	803	901	872	490	598	560	565	683	-
Not mortgaged -----	7	88	84	128	164	294	186	515	530	-
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	-	10	13	-	16	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	7	23	13	33	91	104	80	334	242	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	-	30	37	19	63	139	77	125	250	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	27	25	49	-	19	27	38	26	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	8	9	8	-	19	-	-	12	-
\$500 or more -----	-	-	-	19	-	-	2	2	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	175	259	283	318	185	219	211	180	207	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	16	74	45	67	107	210	133	458	438	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	12	-	6	51	78	40	159	140	-
20 to 24 percent -----	7	-	6	8	26	14	28	73	79	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	4	6	-	5	21	8	51	24	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	11	6	-	-	22	12	37	21	-
35 percent or more -----	-	40	27	53	21	69	45	123	165	-
Not computed -----	9	7	-	-	4	6	-	15	9	-
Median -----	22.5	43.6	46.4	50.0+	20.1	27.4	24.7	24.3	24.7	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7	75	32	56	65	196	152	313	250	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	40	13	13	56	115	78	172	104	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	6	-	8	7	28	16	53	52	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	11	6	6	2	20	10	15	7	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	13	-	14	24	23	28	-
35 percent or more -----	7	18	13	16	-	19	24	50	59	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	37.5	19.0	27.5	30.4	11.5	17.0	19.6	18.2	22.0	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	-	36	41	55	64	101	115	171	241	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	18	29	48	61	78	84	127	124	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	7	-	-	12	16	26	58	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	6	5	7	-	11	5	10	24	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	6	-	-	3	-	8	8	35	-
35 percent or more -----	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	20.0	12.5	10.0-	11.9	14.5	13.1	14.0	19.2	-
\$50,000 or more -----	6	72	65	111	18	71	92	105	234	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	59	53	84	13	64	76	80	174	-
20 to 24 percent -----	6	13	-	-	5	3	5	23	51	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	12	27	-	4	-	2	9	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	22.5	16.2	13.7	11.9	10.0	10.6	10.0-	13.9	11.8	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	17	54	83	94	214	353	220	643	613	-
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	18	-	3	-	26	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	7	-	8	-	35	19	14	63	35	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	-	17	6	-	29	52	29	83	117	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	7	17	16	62	84	57	169	183	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	16	28	13	21	68	40	141	112	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	-	14	8	9	23	56	38	91	44	-
\$600 to \$749 -----	10	-	-	-	7	31	16	29	46	-
\$750 to \$999 -----	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	2	20	-
\$1,000 or more -----	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	-	-	16	15	37	29	26	39	56	-
Median (dollars) -----	707	459	404	423	351	405	396	382	370	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	-	-	29	18	33	86	59	216	173	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	8	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	25	5	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	23	3	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	6	-	-	-	3	6	14	8	-
35 percent or more -----	-	23	-	-	11	55	25	123	112	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	22	20	22	23	45	-
Median -----	-	-	50.0+	15.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.9	47.7	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	-	20	24	-	75	127	61	165	149	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	6	8	-	21	12	4	11	10	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	7	-	-	17	14	4	26	7	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	9	-	8	31	13	28	36	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	2	24	3	40	33	-
35 percent or more -----	-	7	-	-	21	32	33	48	53	-
Not computed -----	-	-	7	-	6	14	4	12	10	-
Median -----	-	22.9	25.3	-	24.0	29.9	36.7	31.4	32.5	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	-	23	13	30	70	62	77	167	175	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	8	13	14	46	15	33	77	93	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	8	-	7	15	12	20	53	50	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	18	32	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	7	-	9	-	6	15	7	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	9	8	-	9	-	-
Median -----	-	22.2	17.5	20.7	15.7	25.0	21.4	20.2	19.3	-
\$35,000 or more -----	17	11	17	46	36	78	23	95	116	-
Less than 20 percent -----	17	11	-	20	36	76	23	91	96	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	9	15	-	-	-	4	20	-
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	22.5	13.1	12.7	14.2	11.8	12.5	13.2	-

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			Medford city, Jackson County		Remainder of Jackson County
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	55 298	55 298	6 600	18 221	3 843	4 430	2 724	3 823	4 337	2 579
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 797	1 797	273	598	63	406	21	63	360	21
1985 to 1988 -----	4 240	4 240	427	1 356	12	583	223	12	573	208
1980 to 1984 -----	4 881	4 881	472	1 313	46	586	298	46	581	289
1970 to 1979 -----	16 887	16 887	1 561	4 886	362	1 409	1 438	355	1 395	1 341
1960 to 1969 -----	9 151	9 151	1 000	3 068	315	837	328	315	828	313
1950 to 1959 -----	6 958	6 958	938	2 850	1 065	377	189	1 052	368	180
1940 to 1949 -----	4 762	4 762	564	1 815	887	137	177	887	137	177
1939 or earlier -----	6 622	6 622	1 365	2 335	1 093	95	50	1 093	95	50
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	1 116	1 116	325	411	144	27	8	144	27	8
1 bedroom -----	6 291	6 291	994	2 420	678	390	236	671	381	236
2 bedrooms -----	19 173	19 173	2 285	5 701	1 681	737	846	1 681	717	836
3 bedrooms -----	23 359	23 359	2 211	7 916	1 128	2 749	1 342	1 115	2 705	1 259
4 bedrooms -----	4 500	4 500	649	1 483	172	475	255	172	460	203
5 or more bedrooms -----	859	859	136	290	40	52	37	40	47	37
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	54 877	54 877	6 516	18 109	3 794	4 394	2 719	3 774	4 301	2 574
Source of water, public system or private company -----	37 988	37 988	6 551	18 130	3 830	4 386	1 241	3 823	4 316	1 105
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	40 372	40 372	6 491	18 057	3 816	4 363	2 217	3 796	4 298	2 100
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	401	401	47	34	8	19	14	8	19	14
Owner-occupied housing units -----	249	249	12	27	8	19	5	8	19	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	152	152	35	7	-	-	9	-	-	9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	12 305	12 305	2 235	5 682	1 533	1 098	285	1 526	1 074	257
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 569	1 569	47	217	87	40	51	87	16	51
Electricity -----	26 560	26 560	3 396	10 074	1 661	2 828	1 466	1 648	2 783	1 358
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2 464	2 464	341	596	172	40	120	172	40	120
All other fuels -----	12 357	12 357	581	1 645	390	424	789	390	424	780
No fuel used -----	43	43	-	7	-	-	13	-	-	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	3 713	3 713	591	1 858	578	268	91	578	268	91
1 -----	17 425	17 425	2 616	6 284	1 569	1 165	744	1 569	1 138	736
2 -----	22 236	22 236	2 430	7 008	1 277	1 961	1 282	1 257	1 919	1 197
3 or more -----	11 924	11 924	963	3 071	419	1 036	607	419	1 012	555
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	37 086	37 086	3 483	10 511	1 627	3 134	2 109	1 613	3 059	1 969
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 487	5 487	393	1 695	250	625	299	250	565	260
1985 to 1988 -----	10 112	10 112	1 052	3 124	308	967	630	308	957	604
1980 to 1984 -----	5 820	5 820	601	1 368	184	461	400	184	456	386
1970 to 1979 -----	9 811	9 811	757	2 491	330	773	621	323	773	579
1969 or earlier -----	5 856	5 856	680	1 833	555	308	159	548	308	140
Renter-occupied housing units -----	18 212	18 212	3 117	7 710	2 216	1 296	615	2 210	1 278	610
1989 to March 1990 -----	8 472	8 472	1 581	3 499	1 060	588	332	1 060	579	327
1985 to 1988 -----	7 015	7 015	1 177	2 949	845	591	201	839	582	201
1980 to 1984 -----	1 731	1 731	234	811	180	109	65	180	109	65
1970 to 1979 -----	752	752	107	323	70	8	17	70	8	17
1969 or earlier -----	242	242	18	128	61	-	-	61	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	2 285	2 285	266	800	376	16	131	376	16	131
Householder 65 years and over -----	15 074	15 074	1 421	5 300	874	1 098	346	860	1 082	346
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11 885	11 885	1 150	3 496	632	710	332	618	694	332
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	94	94	7	8	8	-	-	8	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	303	303	25	82	19	7	-	19	7	-
No vehicle available -----	2 045	2 045	232	1 020	274	151	33	274	151	33
Complete plumbing facilities -----	54 897	54 897	6 553	18 187	3 835	4 411	2 710	3 815	4 318	2 565
1.00 or less persons per room -----	53 182	53 182	6 440	17 648	3 657	4 344	2 545	3 637	4 251	2 400
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 715	1 715	113	539	178	67	165	178	67	165
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	401	401	47	34	8	19	14	8	19	14
1.00 or less persons per room -----	351	351	47	34	8	19	14	8	19	14
1.01 or more persons per room -----	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 364	36 364	40 237	42 890	25 503	47 552	29 384	25 183	47 575	28 270
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 219	22 219	20 196	22 128	17 098	32 599	22 363	17 083	32 598	22 382
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	7 226	7 226	1 101	2 486	985	278	498	985	278	498
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 885	2 885	175	620	264	86	339	264	86	339
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 341	4 341	926	1 866	721	192	159	721	192	159

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County			Medford city, Jackson County		Remainder of Jackson County
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	24 548	24 548	3 036	9 131	1 495	2 905	1 014	1 481	2 844	874
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	15 618	15 618	1 830	6 119	751	2 232	782	751	2 183	674
Less than \$300 -----	519	519	43	200	46	34	51	46	34	51
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 238	1 238	46	352	139	59	105	139	59	105
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 050	2 050	207	746	144	172	141	144	172	141
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 477	2 477	245	951	177	296	106	177	296	90
\$600 to \$799 -----	4 780	4 780	583	1 942	183	818	223	183	805	180
\$800 to \$999 -----	2 634	2 634	311	1 176	62	561	96	62	555	61
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 509	1 509	325	598	—	250	52	—	220	38
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	252	252	37	121	—	42	8	—	42	8
\$2,000 or more -----	159	159	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	658	658	740	681	521	740	589	521	736	547
Not mortgaged -----	8 930	8 930	1 206	3 012	744	673	232	730	661	200
Less than \$100 -----	210	210	—	58	16	24	12	16	18	12
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 403	3 403	238	1 159	542	128	104	535	122	104
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 853	3 853	636	1 247	172	392	80	165	392	70
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 101	1 101	271	412	14	107	19	14	107	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	200	200	38	73	—	22	4	—	22	—
\$500 or more -----	163	163	23	63	—	—	13	—	—	8
Median (dollars) -----	218	218	247	219	171	245	200	170	246	191
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	6 629	6 629	680	2 217	668	458	366	661	452	334
Less than 20 percent -----	1 883	1 883	152	673	269	134	33	262	128	23
20 to 24 percent -----	878	878	91	292	48	49	29	48	49	29
25 to 29 percent -----	577	577	74	199	101	9	32	101	9	32
30 to 34 percent -----	473	473	26	156	23	58	35	23	58	35
35 percent or more -----	2 631	2 631	325	1 56	204	200	212	204	200	190
Not computed -----	187	187	12	56	23	8	25	23	8	25
Median -----	29.0	29.0	33.3	27.9	25.3	32.8	50.0+	25.4	33.1	48.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	6 787	6 787	888	2 382	484	676	330	484	671	284
Less than 20 percent -----	3 335	3 335	460	1 056	259	224	160	259	224	152
20 to 24 percent -----	1 091	1 091	124	448	87	172	65	87	172	57
25 to 29 percent -----	935	935	84	389	74	87	57	74	87	50
30 to 34 percent -----	561	561	58	188	34	39	17	34	39	17
35 percent or more -----	865	865	162	301	30	154	31	30	149	8
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	20.3	20.3	18.9	21.5	18.8	23.3	20.4	18.8	23.2	19.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 644	5 644	675	2 092	191	828	192	191	811	171
Less than 20 percent -----	3 542	3 542	360	1 176	157	440	147	157	440	147
20 to 24 percent -----	1 147	1 147	161	539	26	181	45	26	181	24
25 to 29 percent -----	605	605	58	278	8	153	—	8	136	—
30 to 34 percent -----	205	205	63	48	—	33	—	—	33	—
35 percent or more -----	145	145	33	51	—	21	—	—	21	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.3	17.3	19.1	18.6	15.3	19.4	16.9	15.3	19.3	16.3
\$50,000 or more -----	5 488	5 488	793	2 440	152	943	126	145	910	85
Less than 20 percent -----	4 378	4 378	611	1 992	142	744	80	135	726	39
20 to 24 percent -----	782	782	104	381	10	176	30	10	161	30
25 to 29 percent -----	228	228	57	52	—	8	8	—	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	37	37	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	55	55	10	7	—	7	8	—	7	8
Not computed -----	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	8	—
Median -----	13.3	13.3	12.7	13.8	12.6	15.7	13.6	13.3	15.7	20.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	17 469	17 469	3 117	7 684	2 216	1 296	527	2 210	1 278	522
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	303	303	67	124	34	12	—	34	12	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 282	1 282	321	428	59	86	62	59	86	62
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 164	2 164	479	856	349	55	55	349	46	55
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 995	3 995	649	1 713	604	166	138	604	166	138
\$400 to \$499 -----	4 147	4 147	650	1 946	654	230	143	654	230	143
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 434	2 434	343	1 277	360	319	37	360	319	37
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 530	1 530	327	645	93	180	69	87	180	69
\$750 to \$999 -----	646	646	158	316	10	128	5	10	119	—
\$1,000 or more -----	310	310	67	216	—	76	—	—	76	—
No cash rent -----	658	658	56	163	53	44	18	53	44	18
Median (dollars) -----	414	414	402	431	406	519	400	406	519	398
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 996	4 996	1 042	2 325	739	310	128	739	310	128
Less than 20 percent -----	221	221	38	94	7	11	7	7	11	7
20 to 24 percent -----	293	293	38	159	24	36	5	24	36	5
25 to 29 percent -----	287	287	76	100	—	11	14	—	11	14
30 to 34 percent -----	222	222	15	86	13	12	6	13	12	6
35 percent or more -----	3 525	3 525	807	1 709	623	207	90	623	207	90
Not computed -----	448	448	68	177	72	33	6	72	33	6
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.7	50.0+	50.0+	43.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 748	4 748	879	2 024	668	289	136	668	280	136
Less than 20 percent -----	458	458	126	98	65	15	21	65	21	21
20 to 24 percent -----	544	544	97	241	96	—	20	96	—	20
25 to 29 percent -----	895	895	157	408	122	85	21	122	85	21
30 to 34 percent -----	741	741	92	333	127	28	—	127	28	—
35 percent or more -----	1 939	1 939	399	915	245	161	74	245	161	74
Not computed -----	171	171	8	29	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	32.6	32.6	33.0	33.8	31.8	37.4	36.4	31.8	38.1	36.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 640	4 640	697	2 081	572	331	141	566	331	136
Less than 20 percent -----	1 674	1 674	205	695	241	63	39	241	63	39
20 to 24 percent -----	1 237	1 237	156	625	175	96	31	175	96	31
25 to 29 percent -----	868	868	168	409	64	70	15	64	70	15
30 to 34 percent -----	448	448	82	172	81	29	34	75	29	34
35 percent or more -----	285	285	80	137	—	50	22	—	50	17
Not computed -----	128	128	6	43	11	23	—	11	23	—
Median -----	22.4	22.4	24.5	22.6	21.1	24.7	25.2	21.0	24.7	24.7
\$35,000 or more -----	3 085	3 085	499	1 254	237	366	122	237	357	122
Less than 20 percent -----	2 559	2 559	395	1 024	237	278	102	237	269	102
20 to 24 percent -----	254	254	61	108	—	47	8	—	47	8
25 to 29 percent -----	71	71	17	41	—	8	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent -----	16	16	—	16	—	6	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more -----	60	60	6	54	—	16	—	—	16	—
Not computed -----	125	125	20	11	—	11	12	—	11	12
Median -----	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.8	13.9	15.4	10.4	13.9	15.2	10.4

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Medford city
Occupied housing units	943	943	243
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	37	37	13
1985 to 1988	45	45	12
1980 to 1984	69	69	26
1970 to 1979	289	289	57
1960 to 1969	181	181	39
1950 to 1959	114	114	33
1940 to 1949	110	110	31
1939 or earlier	98	98	32
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	36	36	6
1 bedroom	82	82	27
2 bedrooms	413	413	119
3 bedrooms	348	348	91
4 bedrooms	54	54	—
5 or more bedrooms	10	10	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	940	940	243
Source of water, public system or private company	631	631	236
Sewage disposal, public sewer	648	648	243
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	3	—
Owner-occupied housing units	3	3	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	180	180	42
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	56	56	16
Electricity	509	509	155
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	10	10	6
All other fuels	188	188	24
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	57	57	27
1	316	316	76
2	401	401	108
3 or more	169	169	32
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	455	455	80
1989 to March 1990	84	84	33
1985 to 1988	158	158	25
1980 to 1984	81	81	22
1970 to 1979	91	91	—
1969 or earlier	41	41	—
Renter-occupied housing units	488	488	163
1989 to March 1990	249	249	91
1985 to 1988	174	174	67
1980 to 1984	55	55	5
1970 to 1979	10	10	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	118	118	17
Householder 65 years and over	117	117	7
Owner-occupied housing units	108	108	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	16	16	—
No vehicle available	8	8	—
Complete plumbing facilities	940	940	243
1.00 or less persons per room	861	861	227
1.01 or more persons per room	79	79	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	3	—
1.00 or less persons per room	3	3	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 984	27 984	28 817
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 351	19 351	22 197
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	274	274	79
Owner-occupied housing units	69	69	17
Renter-occupied housing units	205	205	62

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County	
		Total	Medford city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	254	254	53
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	210	210	53
Less than \$300 -----	5	5	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	43	43	8
\$400 to \$499 -----	26	26	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	54	54	23
\$600 to \$799 -----	62	62	22
\$800 to \$999 -----	9	9	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	11	11	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	542	542	540
Not mortgaged -----	44	44	-
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	16	16	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	19	19	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	7	7	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	2	2	-
\$500 or more -----	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	223	223	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	99	99	15
Less than 20 percent -----	14	14	-
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	4	4	-
30 to 34 percent -----	6	6	-
35 percent or more -----	67	67	7
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	46.3	46.3	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	91	91	30
Less than 20 percent -----	22	22	-
20 to 24 percent -----	33	33	10
25 to 29 percent -----	14	14	7
30 to 34 percent -----	15	15	13
35 percent or more -----	7	7	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	23.6	23.6	28.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	24	24	-
Less than 20 percent -----	19	19	-
20 to 24 percent -----	5	5	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	11.9	11.9	-
\$50,000 or more -----	40	40	8
Less than 20 percent -----	40	40	8
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	15.2	15.2	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	471	471	163
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	4	4	4
\$100 to \$199 -----	37	37	7
\$200 to \$299 -----	44	44	7
\$300 to \$399 -----	95	95	34
\$400 to \$499 -----	165	165	64
\$500 to \$599 -----	66	66	23
\$600 to \$749 -----	21	21	5
\$750 to \$999 -----	15	15	15
\$1,000 or more -----	4	4	4
No cash rent -----	20	20	-
Median (dollars) -----	416	416	468
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	149	149	57
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8	-
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7	7
35 percent or more -----	103	103	45
Not computed -----	31	31	5
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	136	136	34
Less than 20 percent -----	15	15	4
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	20	20	9
30 to 34 percent -----	28	28	6
35 percent or more -----	73	73	15
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	35.9	35.9	33.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	112	112	36
Less than 20 percent -----	53	53	11
20 to 24 percent -----	49	49	21
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	4	4	4
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	20.3	20.3	21.7
\$35,000 or more -----	74	74	36
Less than 20 percent -----	66	66	28
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	13.4	13.4	14.3

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County		
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city
Occupied housing units	355	355	140	108
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	21	21	14	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	48	48	16	6
1970 to 1979	160	160	58	50
1960 to 1969	49	49	18	26
1950 to 1959	37	37	13	15
1940 to 1949	27	27	8	11
1939 or earlier	13	13	13	—
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	34	34	27	7
1 bedroom	47	47	20	7
2 bedrooms	153	153	77	48
3 bedrooms	92	92	10	26
4 bedrooms	29	29	6	20
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	355	355	140	108
Source of water, public system or private company	332	332	140	108
Sewage disposal, public sewer	336	336	140	108
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	59	59	37	10
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	8	—	—
Electricity	278	278	103	98
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	10	10	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	50	50	39	9
1	150	150	75	45
2	108	108	21	36
3 or more	47	47	5	18
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	.9	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	185	185	29	62
1989 to March 1990	37	37	10	7
1985 to 1988	83	83	19	41
1980 to 1984	17	17	—	7
1970 to 1979	39	39	—	7
1969 or earlier	9	9	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	170	170	111	46
1989 to March 1990	108	108	90	18
1985 to 1988	48	48	13	22
1980 to 1984	14	14	8	6
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	3	3	—	3
Householder 65 years and over	15	15	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units	15	15	6	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	355	355	140	108
1.00 or less persons per room	331	331	135	101
1.01 or more persons per room	24	24	5	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	45 557	45 557	31 732	30 152
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	8 520	8 520	5 430	11 949
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	106	106	87	19
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	106	106	87	19

Table 41. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County		
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	144	144	21	43
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	125	125	16	43
Less than \$300	9	9	5	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	15	15	—	15
\$500 to \$599	11	11	—	—
\$600 to \$799	52	52	6	13
\$800 to \$999	26	26	—	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	7	—	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5	5	5	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	703	703	675	704
Not mortgaged	19	19	5	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	4	4	—	—
\$200 to \$299	10	10	5	—
\$300 to \$399	2	2	—	—
\$400 to \$499	3	3	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	255	255	275	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	31	31	5	8
Less than 20 percent	8	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	16	5	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	48	48	11	22
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5	—
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—	7
30 to 34 percent	12	12	6	—
35 percent or more	22	22	—	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	34.2	34.2	30.4	45.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32	32	—	13
Less than 20 percent	5	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	27	27	—	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	22.0	22.0	—	22.5
\$50,000 or more	33	33	5	—
Less than 20 percent	28	28	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	13.3	13.3	27.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	170	170	111	46
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	22	22	16	6
\$200 to \$299	28	28	13	10
\$300 to \$399	44	44	18	18
\$400 to \$499	54	54	42	12
\$500 to \$599	9	9	9	—
\$600 to \$749	8	8	8	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	5	5	5	—
Median (dollars)	385	385	412	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	105	105	90	15
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	3	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	38	38	35	3
Not computed	58	58	52	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	28.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	31	31	5	18
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	7	—	7
25 to 29 percent	13	13	5	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	—	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	28.3	28.3	27.5	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	34	34	16	13
Less than 20 percent	12	12	7	—
20 to 24 percent	16	16	9	7
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	21.6	21.6	20.6	24.6
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County
	Medford, OR MSA	Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 439	1 439	131	569	226	85	226	85
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	30	30	—	14	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	123	123	15	7	—	10	—	10
1980 to 1984	98	98	—	30	—	17	—	17
1970 to 1979	458	458	65	137	—	32	—	32
1960 to 1969	193	193	6	74	14	13	14	13
1950 to 1959	209	209	28	139	60	—	60	—
1940 to 1949	161	161	17	92	79	—	79	—
1939 or earlier	167	167	—	76	73	13	73	13
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	69	69	32	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	276	276	18	140	76	13	76	13
2 bedrooms	397	397	36	130	68	13	68	13
3 bedrooms	607	607	36	253	82	42	82	42
4 bedrooms	90	90	9	46	—	17	—	17
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 401	1 401	123	546	203	85	203	85
Source of water, public system or private company	1 047	1 047	119	561	226	57	226	57
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 048	1 048	127	548	226	77	226	77
Locking complete plumbing facilities	48	48	8	10	10	—	10	—
Owner-occupied housing units	12	12	—	10	10	—	10	—
Renter-occupied housing units	36	36	8	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	213	213	29	85	49	8	49	8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	82	82	—	16	8	10	8	10
Electricity	789	789	102	377	129	59	129	59
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	329	329	—	91	40	8	40	8
No fuel used	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	172	172	29	88	38	—	38	—
1	366	366	31	142	94	39	94	39
2	620	620	71	229	72	30	72	30
3 or more	281	281	—	110	22	16	22	16
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	575	575	36	215	61	25	61	25
1989 to March 1990	95	95	9	41	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	255	255	10	92	37	17	37	17
1980 to 1984	89	89	6	8	8	8	8	8
1970 to 1979	111	111	11	55	8	—	8	—
1969 or earlier	25	25	—	19	8	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	864	864	95	354	165	60	165	60
1989 to March 1990	465	465	79	162	91	47	91	47
1985 to 1988	285	285	16	148	61	13	61	13
1980 to 1984	107	107	—	44	13	—	13	—
1970 to 1979	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	187	187	12	67	40	31	40	31
Householder 65 years and over	118	118	—	53	24	—	24	—
Owner-occupied housing units	99	99	—	43	24	—	24	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	35	35	—	16	16	—	16	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 391	1 391	123	559	216	85	216	85
1.00 or less persons per room	1 018	1 018	115	384	130	43	130	43
1.01 or more persons per room	373	373	8	175	86	42	86	42
Locking complete plumbing facilities	48	48	8	10	10	—	10	—
1.00 or less persons per room	31	31	8	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	17	17	—	10	10	—	10	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 878	34 878	48 001	35 072	25 342	68 559	25 342	68 559
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 718	19 718	9 142	19 002	18 108	24 255	18 108	24 255
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	311	311	54	138	71	16	71	16
Owner-occupied housing units	43	43	—	8	—	8	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units	268	268	54	130	71	8	71	8

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County
	Medford, OR MSA	Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	374	374	32	190	61	-	61	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	257	257	17	148	37	-	37	-
Less than \$300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	29	29	-	7	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	62	62	-	43	18	-	18	-
\$500 to \$599	27	27	-	19	19	-	19	-
\$600 to \$799	56	56	-	41	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$999	60	60	17	22	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	675	675	919	665	502	-	502	-
Not mortgaged	117	117	15	42	24	-	24	-
Less than \$100	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	46	46	-	24	24	-	24	-
\$200 to \$299	24	24	-	11	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	29	29	6	7	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	12	12	9	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	214	214	408	181	138	-	138	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	85	85	6	24	16	-	16	-
Less than 20 percent	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	8	8	-	8	8	-	8	-
25 to 29 percent	28	28	6	8	8	-	8	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	44	44	-	8	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	35.6	35.6	27.5	27.5	25.0	-	25.0	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	133	133	7	89	37	-	37	-
Less than 20 percent	54	54	-	39	18	-	18	-
20 to 24 percent	21	21	-	10	10	-	10	-
25 to 29 percent	14	14	-	7	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	20	20	-	18	9	-	9	-
35 percent or more	24	24	7	15	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	23.0	23.0	45.0	22.7	20.2	-	20.2	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78	78	4	46	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	41	41	-	22	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	17	17	-	15	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	16	16	-	9	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	18.0	18.0	32.5	20.3	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more	78	78	15	31	8	-	8	-
Less than 20 percent	65	65	9	24	8	-	8	-
20 to 24 percent	13	13	6	7	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.3	12.3	10.0-	14.6	12.5	-	12.5	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	789	789	95	346	165	37	165	37
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	80	80	24	19	-	13	-	13
\$200 to \$299	97	97	-	40	13	-	13	-
\$300 to \$399	154	154	23	78	34	13	34	13
\$400 to \$499	175	175	27	75	54	11	54	11
\$500 to \$599	135	135	13	73	43	-	43	-
\$600 to \$749	59	59	-	35	21	-	21	-
\$750 to \$999	26	26	-	22	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	63	63	8	4	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	419	419	364	457	459	361	459	361
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	232	232	57	112	55	-	55	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	167	167	33	80	46	-	46	-
Not computed	38	38	16	13	9	-	9	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	258	258	27	108	70	-	70	-
Less than 20 percent	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	32	32	-	23	18	-	18	-
25 to 29 percent	23	23	-	23	11	-	11	-
30 to 34 percent	55	55	6	26	13	-	13	-
35 percent or more	104	104	21	36	28	-	28	-
Not computed	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	34.2	34.2	45.8	31.5	32.3	-	32.3	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	204	204	11	61	9	24	9	24
Less than 20 percent	72	72	5	14	-	16	-	16
20 to 24 percent	48	48	6	15	9	8	9	8
25 to 29 percent	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	41	41	-	18	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	18	18	-	14	-	-	-	-
Not computed	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	22.7	22.7	20.4	30.4	22.5	10.0-	22.5	10.0-
\$35,000 or more	95	95	-	65	31	13	31	13
Less than 20 percent	87	87	-	57	31	13	31	13
20 to 24 percent	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.4	13.4	-	13.4	13.5	12.5	13.5	12.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jackson County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County
	Medford, OR MSA	Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	54 499	54 499	6 492	17 950	3 740	2 663	3 720	2 518
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 775	1 775	273	584	63	21	63	21
1985 to 1988 -----	4 137	4 137	412	1 356	12	213	12	198
1980 to 1984 -----	4 813	4 813	472	1 292	46	281	46	272
1970 to 1979 -----	16 668	16 668	1 510	4 849	362	1 430	355	1 333
1960 to 1969 -----	9 027	9 027	994	3 010	301	315	301	300
1950 to 1959 -----	6 850	6 850	919	2 780	1 031	189	1 018	180
1940 to 1949 -----	4 679	4 679	547	1 779	864	177	864	177
1939 or earlier -----	6 550	6 550	1 365	2 300	1 061	37	1 061	37
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	1 066	1 066	301	411	144	8	144	8
1 bedroom -----	6 187	6 187	976	2 385	669	223	662	223
2 bedrooms -----	18 945	18 945	2 258	5 625	1 613	833	1 613	823
3 bedrooms -----	23 000	23 000	2 181	7 786	1 102	1 324	1 089	1 241
4 bedrooms -----	4 442	4 442	640	1 453	172	238	172	186
5 or more bedrooms -----	859	859	136	290	40	37	40	37
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	54 091	54 091	6 416	17 838	3 691	2 658	3 671	2 513
Source of water, public system or private company -----	37 469	37 469	6 455	17 867	3 727	1 205	3 720	1 069
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	39 852	39 852	6 387	17 807	3 713	2 164	3 693	2 047
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	372	372	39	34	8	14	8	14
Owner-occupied housing units -----	249	249	12	27	8	5	8	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	123	123	27	7	-	9	-	9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	12 181	12 181	2 206	5 619	1 484	285	1 477	257
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 522	1 522	47	209	79	41	79	41
Electricity -----	26 130	26 130	3 317	9 909	1 615	1 423	1 602	1 315
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2 449	2 449	341	596	172	120	172	120
All other fuels -----	12 174	12 174	581	1 610	390	781	390	772
No fuel used -----	43	43	-	7	-	13	-	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	3 627	3 627	570	1 821	553	91	553	91
1 -----	17 242	17 242	2 588	6 231	1 534	721	1 534	713
2 -----	21 878	21 878	2 371	6 894	1 234	1 252	1 214	1 167
3 or more -----	11 752	11 752	963	3 004	419	599	419	547
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	36 724	36 724	3 453	10 362	1 586	2 084	1 572	1 944
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 430	5 430	384	1 663	250	299	250	260
1985 to 1988 -----	9 959	9 959	1 042	3 067	291	613	291	587
1980 to 1984 -----	5 767	5 767	601	1 360	176	392	176	378
1970 to 1979 -----	9 737	9 737	746	2 458	322	621	315	579
1969 or earlier -----	5 831	5 831	680	1 814	547	159	540	140
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 775	17 775	3 039	7 588	2 154	579	2 148	574
1989 to March 1990 -----	8 242	8 242	1 519	3 472	1 041	309	1 041	304
1985 to 1988 -----	6 893	6 893	1 161	2 891	815	188	809	188
1980 to 1984 -----	1 653	1 653	234	774	167	65	167	65
1970 to 1979 -----	745	745	107	323	70	17	70	17
1969 or earlier -----	242	242	18	128	61	-	61	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	2 216	2 216	254	788	367	108	367	108
Householder 65 years and over -----	14 979	14 979	1 421	5 247	850	346	836	346
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11 809	11 809	1 150	3 453	608	332	594	332
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	94	94	7	8	8	-	8	-
No telephone in unit -----	294	294	25	82	19	-	19	-
No vehicle available -----	2 020	2 020	232	1 004	258	33	258	33
Complete plumbing facilities -----	54 127	54 127	6 453	17 916	3 732	2 649	3 712	2 504
1.00 or less persons per room -----	52 523	52 523	6 348	17 416	3 567	2 505	3 547	2 360
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 604	1 604	105	500	165	144	165	144
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	372	372	39	34	8	14	8	14
1.00 or less persons per room -----	329	329	39	34	8	14	8	14
1.01 or more persons per room -----	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 363	36 363	40 111	43 041	25 576	28 914	25 249	27 752
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 245	22 245	20 489	22 131	16 970	22 651	16 954	22 674
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	7 090	7 090	1 047	2 445	961	490	961	490
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 861	2 861	175	612	264	331	264	331
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 229	4 229	872	1 833	697	159	697	159

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Medford, OR MSA	Jackson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jackson County		Medford city, Jackson County	Remainder of Jackson County
		Total	Ashland city	Medford city	Tract 2	Tract 13	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	24 312	24 312	3 010	9 007	1 454	1 014	1 440	874
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	15 480	15 480	1 813	6 037	734	782	734	674
Less than \$300 -----	519	519	43	200	46	51	46	51
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 234	1 234	46	352	139	105	139	105
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 030	2 030	207	728	136	141	136	141
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 460	2 460	245	942	168	106	168	90
\$600 to \$799 -----	4 751	4 751	583	1 917	183	223	183	180
\$800 to \$999 -----	2 589	2 589	294	1 162	62	96	62	61
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 493	1 493	325	582	—	52	—	38
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	245	245	37	121	—	8	—	8
\$2,000 or more -----	159	159	33	33	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	657	657	737	680	521	589	521	547
Not mortgaged -----	8 832	8 832	1 197	2 970	720	232	706	200
Less than \$100 -----	204	204	—	58	16	12	16	12
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 365	3 365	238	1 135	518	104	511	104
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 829	3 829	636	1 236	172	80	165	70
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 080	1 080	271	405	14	19	14	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	191	191	29	73	—	4	—	—
\$500 or more -----	163	163	23	63	—	13	—	8
Median (dollars) -----	218	218	246	219	172	200	171	191
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	6 580	6 580	680	2 193	652	366	645	334
Less than 20 percent -----	1 883	1 883	152	673	269	33	262	23
20 to 24 percent -----	870	870	91	284	40	29	40	29
25 to 29 percent -----	561	561	74	191	93	32	93	32
30 to 34 percent -----	473	473	26	156	23	35	23	35
35 percent or more -----	2 606	2 606	325	833	204	212	204	190
Not computed -----	187	187	12	56	23	25	23	25
Median -----	29.0	29.0	33.3	27.9	25.3	50.0+	25.5	48.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	6 697	6 697	881	2 320	467	330	467	284
Less than 20 percent -----	3 291	3 291	460	1 027	251	160	251	152
20 to 24 percent -----	1 089	1 089	124	448	87	65	87	57
25 to 29 percent -----	935	935	84	389	74	57	74	50
30 to 34 percent -----	541	541	58	170	25	17	25	17
35 percent or more -----	841	841	155	286	30	31	30	8
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	20.3	20.3	18.7	21.5	18.8	20.4	18.8	19.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 589	5 589	671	2 069	191	192	191	171
Less than 20 percent -----	3 516	3 516	360	1 169	157	147	157	147
20 to 24 percent -----	1 138	1 138	161	532	26	45	26	24
25 to 29 percent -----	605	605	58	278	8	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent -----	201	201	59	48	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	129	129	33	42	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.3	17.3	19.0	18.6	15.3	16.9	15.3	16.3
\$50,000 or more -----	5 446	5 446	778	2 425	144	126	137	85
Less than 20 percent -----	4 349	4 349	602	1 984	134	80	127	39
20 to 24 percent -----	769	769	98	374	10	30	10	30
25 to 29 percent -----	228	228	57	52	—	8	—	8
30 to 34 percent -----	37	37	11	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	55	55	10	7	—	8	—	8
Not computed -----	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.3	13.3	12.7	13.8	12.6	13.6	13.7	20.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	17 098	17 098	3 039	7 570	2 154	514	2 148	509
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	303	303	67	124	34	—	34	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 239	1 239	305	425	59	49	59	49
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 142	2 142	479	856	349	55	349	55
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 936	3 936	629	1 688	588	138	588	138
\$400 to \$499 -----	4 065	4 065	629	1 918	626	143	626	143
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 354	2 354	330	1 250	351	37	351	37
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 507	1 507	327	636	84	69	78	69
\$750 to \$999 -----	620	620	158	294	10	5	10	—
\$1,000 or more -----	310	310	67	216	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	622	622	48	163	53	18	53	18
Median (dollars) -----	413	413	402	429	404	403	403	402
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 881	4 881	996	2 289	715	128	715	128
Less than 20 percent -----	221	221	38	94	7	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	290	290	38	156	24	5	24	5
25 to 29 percent -----	287	287	76	100	—	14	—	14
30 to 34 percent -----	222	222	15	86	13	6	13	6
35 percent or more -----	3 447	3 447	777	1 685	608	90	608	90
Not computed -----	414	414	52	168	63	6	63	6
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.7	50.0+	43.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 665	4 665	858	2 013	657	136	657	136
Less than 20 percent -----	458	458	126	98	65	21	65	21
20 to 24 percent -----	542	542	97	241	96	20	96	20
25 to 29 percent -----	884	884	157	397	111	21	111	21
30 to 34 percent -----	729	729	92	333	127	—	127	—
35 percent or more -----	1 900	1 900	378	915	245	74	245	74
Not computed -----	152	152	8	29	13	—	13	—
Median -----	32.6	32.6	32.4	33.8	32.0	36.4	32.0	36.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 501	4 501	686	2 040	563	128	557	123
Less than 20 percent -----	1 631	1 631	200	695	241	26	241	26
20 to 24 percent -----	1 208	1 208	150	616	166	31	166	31
25 to 29 percent -----	860	860	168	409	64	15	64	15
30 to 34 percent -----	407	407	82	154	81	34	75	34
35 percent or more -----	267	267	80	123	—	22	—	17
Not computed -----	128	128	6	43	11	—	11	—
Median -----	22.3	22.3	24.7	22.5	21.1	27.3	21.0	26.5
\$35,000 or more -----	3 051	3 051	499	1 228	219	122	219	122
Less than 20 percent -----	2 533	2 533	395	1 006	219	102	219	102
20 to 24 percent -----	246	246	61	100	—	8	—	8
25 to 29 percent -----	71	71	17	41	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	16	16	—	16	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	60	60	6	54	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	125	125	20	11	—	12	—	12
Median -----	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.8	13.8	10.4	13.8	10.4

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Medford, OR MSA -----	146 389	15.7	60 376	16.2	MEDFORD CITY, JACKSON COUNTY				
JACKSON COUNTY					Tract 1 -----	1 809	14.0	844	14.7
Total -----	146 389	15.7	60 376	16.2	Tract 2 (pt.) -----	10 142	10.5	4 283	11.3
Ashland city -----	16 234	15.3	7 204	15.3	Tract 3 (pt.) -----	3 601	9.7	1 577	10.5
Medford city -----	46 951	11.8	19 684	12.1	Tract 4 (pt.) -----	11 540	11.8	4 637	12.1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN JACKSON COUNTY					Tract 5 -----	7 106	11.8	3 323	11.9
Tract 2 -----	10 246	10.5	4 327	11.3	Tract 6 (pt.) -----	7 973	12.7	3 335	12.2
Tract 3 -----	3 794	9.6	1 661	10.5	Tract 7 (pt.) -----	1 986	14.5	709	15.1
Tract 4 -----	11 695	11.9	4 704	12.1	Tract 8 (pt.) -----	513	17.0	221	14.9
Tract 6 -----	8 479	12.9	3 540	12.2	Tract 9 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 7 -----	4 945	14.6	1 819	15.3	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	604	11.6	188	10.6
Tract 8 -----	3 956	15.9	1 658	15.1	Tract 12 (pt.) -----	1 134	14.4	390	14.9
Tract 9 -----	4 239	15.4	1 580	15.1	Tract 13 (pt.) -----	526	10.5	175	12.0
Tract 10 -----	6 363	11.4	2 381	12.0	Tract 16 (pt.) -----	17	17.6	2	—
Tract 12 -----	1 909	14.5	697	15.1	REMAINDER OF JACKSON COUNTY				
Tract 13 -----	9 648	10.7	3 004	11.2	Tract 2 (pt.) -----	104	6.7	44	6.8
Tract 16 -----	7 866	12.2	3 499	12.0	Tract 3 (pt.) -----	193	8.3	84	9.5
Tract 17 -----	4 613	15.2	1 969	15.4	Tract 4 (pt.) -----	155	18.1	67	16.4
Tract 18 -----	4 852	15.5	2 179	15.5	Tract 6 (pt.) -----	506	15.2	205	12.2
Tract 21 -----	2 924	15.5	1 294	15.1	Tract 7 (pt.) -----	2 959	14.6	1 110	15.5
Tract 22 -----	4 375	14.5	2 004	15.0	Tract 8 (pt.) -----	3 443	15.7	1 437	15.2
Tract 24 -----	1 599	14.0	586	15.9	Tract 9 (pt.) -----	4 239	15.4	1 580	15.1
Tract 25 -----	1 946	14.5	886	14.4	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	5 759	11.4	2 193	12.1
ASHLAND CITY, JACKSON COUNTY					Tract 11 -----	3 280	14.0	1 312	14.3
Tract 17 (pt.) -----	63	4.8	26	7.7	Tract 12 (pt.) -----	775	14.7	307	15.3
Tract 18 (pt.) -----	4 326	15.7	1 935	15.6	Tract 13 (pt.) -----	9 122	10.7	2 829	11.2
Tract 19 -----	2 740	15.3	890	15.5	Tract 14 -----	5 006	15.3	1 862	15.6
Tract 20 -----	2 059	15.6	1 163	15.0	Tract 15 -----	3 705	34.1	1 625	34.7
Tract 21 (pt.) -----	2 882	15.6	1 272	15.2	Tract 16 (pt.) -----	7 849	12.2	3 497	12.0
Tract 22 (pt.) -----	4 154	14.7	1 915	15.2	Tract 17 (pt.) -----	4 550	15.3	1 943	15.5
Tract 24 (pt.) -----	10	—	3	—	Tract 18 (pt.) -----	526	13.9	244	14.8
Tract 25 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 21 (pt.) -----	42	7.1	22	13.6
					Tract 22 (pt.) -----	221	11.3	89	10.1
					Tract 23 -----	1 484	14.9	602	15.3
					Tract 24 (pt.) -----	1 589	14.1	583	16.0
					Tract 25 (pt.) -----	1 946	14.5	886	14.4
					Tract 26 -----	2 345	28.3	1 006	28.0
					Tract 27 -----	4 851	35.4	2 049	36.4
					Tract 28 -----	3 884	23.5	1 582	24.0
					Tract 29 -----	6 109	30.2	2 742	31.9
					Tract 30 -----	8 562	15.0	3 588	16.1
					Tract 31.98 -----	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Alaska Native Village (ANV) (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1
American Indian Reservation (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision</i>)	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
American Samoa (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Area Measurement	A-3
Assessment District (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG)	A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) (See <i>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Borough (See <i>County Subdivision, see Place</i>)	
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (See <i>County</i>)	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) (See <i>County</i>)	
Census Block (See <i>Block</i>)	
Census Code (See <i>Geographic Code</i>)	
Census County Division (CCD) (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Census Designated Place (CDP) (See <i>Place</i>)	
Census Division (See <i>Census Region and Census Division</i>)	
Census Geographic Code (See <i>Geographic Code</i>)	
Census Region and Census Division	A-4
Census Subarea (Alaska) (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5
Central City (See <i>Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Central Place (See <i>Urbanized Area</i>)	
City (See <i>Place</i>)	
Congressional District (CD)	A-6
Consolidated City (See <i>Place</i>)	
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (See <i>Metropolitan Area</i>)	
County	A-6
County Subdivision	A-6
Crews of Vessels (See <i>Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Division (See <i>Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision</i>)	
Election District (See <i>County Subdivision, see Voting District</i>)	
Extended City (See <i>Urban and Rural</i>)	
Farm (See <i>Urban and Rural</i>)	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (See <i>Geographic Code</i>)	
Geographic Block Group (See <i>Block Group</i>)	
Geographic Code	A-7
Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Grant (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Guam (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Hierarchical Presentation (See <i>Geographic Presentation</i>)	
Historic Areas of Oklahoma (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area</i>)	
Historical Counts	A-8
Incorporated Place (See <i>Place</i>)	
Independent City (See <i>County</i>)	
Internal Point	A-8
Inventory Presentation (See <i>Geographic Presentation</i>)	
Land Area (See <i>Area Measurement</i>)	

Latitude (See <i>Internal Point</i>)	
Longitude (See <i>Internal Point</i>)	
Magisterial District (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Metropolitan Area (MA)	A-8
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (See <i>Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Minor Civil Division (MCD) (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Northern Mariana Islands (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9
Palau (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Parish (Louisiana) (See <i>County</i>)	
Parish Governing Authority District (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Place	A-9
Plantation (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10
Precinct (See <i>County Subdivision, see Voting District</i>)	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (See <i>Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Puerto Rico (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Purchase (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Region (See <i>Census Region and Census Division</i>)	
Rural (See <i>Urban and Rural</i>)	
Selected States (See <i>County Subdivision, see State</i>)	
State	A-11
Supervisors' District (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Tabulation Block Group (See <i>Block Group</i>)	
TIGER	A-11
Town (See <i>County Subdivision, see Place</i>)	
Township (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Tract (See <i>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Trust Land (See <i>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
United States	A-11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (See <i>County Subdivision</i>)	
Urban and Rural	A-11
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12
Village (See <i>Place</i>)	
Virgin Islands (See <i>Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Voting District (VTD)	A-12
Water Area (See <i>Area Measurement</i>)	
ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	B-2
Ability to Speak English (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe (<i>See Race</i>)	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Children Ever Born (<i>See Fertility</i>)	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Class of Worker (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Disability (<i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i>)	
Earnings in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Composition (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Family Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Type (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Farm Population (<i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i>)	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Foster Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Household Language (<i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Household Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Income Deficit (<i>See Poverty Status in 1989</i>)	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Linguistic Isolation (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples (<i>See Marital Status</i>)	
Means of Transportation to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Migration (<i>See Residence in 1985</i>)	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Occupation (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Own Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Per Capita Income (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Period of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	
Persons in Family (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Persons in Households (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Private Vehicle Occupancy (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31

Related Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin (<i>See Hispanic Origin</i>)	
Stepfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Subfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Travel Time to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Type of School (<i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i>)	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker (<i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Workers in Family in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-36
Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure (<i>See Year Structure Built</i>)	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing (<i>See Meals Included in Rent</i>)	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales (<i>See Agricultural Sales</i>)	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant (<i>See Duration of Vacancy</i>)	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (<i>See Units in Structure</i>)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Pre-designated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

$$\text{or}$$

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Oregon

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.0
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00
<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 91 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 91 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 00
<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00
<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 03 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 03 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 03 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 03 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D. C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country		Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.</p> <p>If Other race, print race.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. 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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD																																																																									
Last name		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No																																																																									
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If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative																																																																											
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<input type="radio"/> H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$80</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more</td> </tr> </table>				<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399	<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424	<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449	<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474	<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499	<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524	<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549	<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599	<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649	<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699	<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749	<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999	<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more																																												
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H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?																																																																									
H5b. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more</td> </tr> </table>						<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999	<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999	<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999	<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999	<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999	<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999	<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999	<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999	<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999	<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999	<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999	<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999	<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more																																												
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																																																																									
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____																																																																											
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<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

- Household relationship
- Sex
- Race
- Age
- Marital status
- Hispanic origin

Housing

- Number of units in structure
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure—owned or rented
- Value of home or monthly rent
- Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
- Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

- Social characteristics:*
- Education—enrollment and attainment
- Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
- Ancestry
- Language spoken at home
- Migration (residence in 1985)
- Disability
- Fertility
- Veteran status
- Economic characteristics:*
- Labor force
- Occupation, industry, and class of worker
- Place of work and journey to work
- Work experience in 1989
- Income in 1989
- Year last worked

Housing

- Year moved into residence
- Number of bedrooms
- Plumbing and kitchen facilities
- Telephone in unit
- Vehicles available
- Heating fuel
- Source of water and method of sewage disposal
- Year structure built
- Condominium status
- Farm residence
- Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States. State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

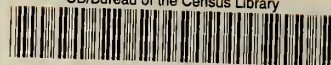
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



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